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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III. NO 103 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1st May	Persia	8000	— —	—
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	— —	12500
22nd "	Saloon	6700	Maloja	
29 "	Kashmir	6000	— —	10000
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	
12th "	Arabia	8000	— —	10000
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	— —	8000
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	
10th "	Kalyan	9000	— —	12500
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	
24th "	Cale onia	8000	— —	10000
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kinsu Maru	T. Sasaki	3807	29th April	5th May
Ivo Maru	K. Iwamoto	8820	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K. Kurodzumi	4624	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to—

BUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADAN, AND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	— —
City of Calcutta	7636	— —	22rd May
City of Sparta	5415	— —	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	— —
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	— —

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	655	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	469	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	751

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

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BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA TEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 3rd May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday, 7th May		†Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Passengers only)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 7th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday, 6th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 2nd May, calling at Lamu Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

1st May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	— — — —	2nd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	889
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

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F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 20,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 13,600,000

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Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
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Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
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Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. 13

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 161.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND:

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BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
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The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

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AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

IS THE

Healthiest and Coolest of all materials manufactured for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	Rs.	2-12
Drawers	,,	3-0
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Sleeping Suits	,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send for Samples to the Local Agents.

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THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
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Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
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ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
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LIVE STOCK
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& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE SALVATION ARMY, Byculla Bridge—Supplies Australian Jams and Preserves. Guaranteed UNDER PURE FOOD and HEALTH ACTS. Write for Price List to THE MANAGER. 517

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

IF YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT don't sit IDLE. Study SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING and ACCOUNTANCY thoroughly, Rs. 2 per month for each subject. Special Accommodation for Ladies. Apply sharp, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road. 562

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Special arrangements for Ladies. 518

WANTED.

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, one SANITARY INSPECTOR, holding certificate of Sanitary Surveyors' class of Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 50 Rs. 10 allowance p.m.

The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 15th May 1915.

K. P. PARNJPYE.
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office,
Poona, 29th April, 1915. 558

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified Medical Man for the post of Chief Medical Officer, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 p.m. according to qualifications. Further particulars can be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has considerable experience, No application will be entertained after 31st May 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to the JUDICIAL SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Patiala. 130

WANTED—EXPERT MEDICAL ADVICE (European or Ayurvedic) for a patient who gets fits of insanity since ten years. He is highly educated youngman who passed double M.A., in India, B.A., (Cantab.), and Bar in England. Prepared to pay suitably. Any gentleman who has the necessary qualifications or who knows of any expert in treating mental diseases, will highly oblige by communicating with.

RAI THAKUR DATTA,
Retired District Judge.
Dera Ismail Khan.
N. W. F. Province.
27th April, 1915.
559

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the All India Mohamedan Educational Conference. Besides good character and sound health, good knowledge of English and Urdu, experience of office work, power of superintendence, and habits of energetic discharge of duties are necessary qualifications. At present the sanctioned salary is Rs. 200 a month and the starting pay will be Rs. 125 a month with an annual increment of Rs. 25 for the first three years. But the amount of the starting pay may be modified to suit any special case.

All applications may be sent to—
The HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
All India Mohamedan Educational Conference.
129 Aligarh U. P.

WANTED.

WANTED—ONE retired Tahsildar on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHKAMA KHAS, Shahpura, Rajputana. 179

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG WALER, any colour but quiet and broken to harness. Apply to Box No. 329, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 560

MADRASEE AYAH seeks employment with lady. Good Testimonials. Previous experience. Apply "G. D.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 190

WANTED smart young PARSI GRADUATE by Mercantile Firm, Accountancy certificated preferred. Apply to Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 513

WANTED—By a FAST SHORTHAND-TYPIST work for two hours daily, morning or evening. Terms very reasonable. Apply to Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 549

WANTED—SECOND HAND TYPEWRITER, in good condition Standard Make, Latest Model, state price and particulars to Box No. 325, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 546

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—SERVANTS or SERVICES? Write for "Voice of Fortunate" and particulars to PUNJAB SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, (Delhi), Ahmedabad. Agents wanted. 555

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED a B.A., (Chemistry and Physics) or a B. Sc., as an ASSTT. MASTER. Apply stating terms to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Sanatana Dharma School, Bhavnagar. 481

WANTED—HINDU YOUTH, thoroughly competent in Book-keeping, Typewriting, Correspondence, seeks employment. Highest references moderate pay. Write 'M' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 530

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CINEMA PROJECTION OPERATOR. An East Indian will be preferred. Apply stating grade and with copies of certificates to No 328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 551

WANTED—A PIANIST, able to compose music to play with a Theatre Orchestra. An Anglo-Indian will be preferred. Apply stating the grade and with copies of certificates to No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 550

WANTED AT ONCE—Four 1st class certificated ENGINE DRIVERS, of sea going vessels, for service on the R.I.M. Tugs proceeding to Persian Gulf. Pay Rs. 75-5-100, with free rations. Apply in person with certificates to the Staff Officer R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 548

WANTED—Really first class experienced PRESS READERS. Vacancies, on the Extra and Day Extra Establishments. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, ESQ., Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 181

WANTED—A BAND HAVILDAR for the Q. V. O. Corps of Guides Infantry; must be of a good class and a good musician. If below the Rank of Havildar would receive early promotion if found suitable.

Apply BAND PRESIDENT, Q. V. O. Corps of Guides, Mardan, N. W. F. P. 180

WANTED for Coronation Hindu School, Moradabad, Head Master (Rs. 80 to 100); one B.Sc., (Rs. 60); one B. A. (Rs. 50) from July next. Trained and experienced preferred. School will probably be raised to high school next year. Provident Fund contribution besides pay. Law students not eligible.—Apply with testimonials soon to SECRETARY or MANAGER. 18

WANTED for Tonkin (French Indo-China) a BLEACHER and MASTER DYER, European preferred on one year's probation. Must be well conversant with the dyeing of black, blue, khaki and red colours. 2nd Class return passage and free quarters. State age and salary expected, sending copies of testimonials to Box No. 323 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 533

FOR SALE

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, unanimously admitted to be the best firm in the field. 336

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

SALE—A CONSIGNMENT of Marelli Ceiling Fans for sale at reasonable price. Apply H. J. HORMASJI & SONS, Ismail Buildings, Fort. 544

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

SALE of 4,000 VALUABLE BOOKS, comprising all branches of Science, Art and Literature, in all languages. Prices 8 annas and Re. 1 per volume. HAJI NOORMAHOMED, Little Book Shop, Apollo Street. 557

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

DOUGLAS MOTORCYCLE, 2¾ H.P. 1914 2-speed gear, clutch, done only 3,000 miles, excellent condition, acetylene lamp and generator, Stewart magnetic speedometer horn, several spares: cost over Rs. 1,000 owner going on leave. Including six months' full insurance, Rs. 775 or very near offer. BIGGWITHER, ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Graham's Building, Bombay. 547

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10 lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE.—Two MOTOR CARS, (1) Sheffield-Simplex, 45 H.P. Six Cylinder, Gear-box-less, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, in excellent condition, price Rs. 19,500. No offers. (2) Minerva, 38 H.P. Four Cylinder, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, best condition, price Rs. 14,500. No offers. Sold as owner wishes to leave Bombay for a long period. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
538 Chowpaty Road.

TO BE LET

MATHERAN KHAN HOTEL, room available. Apply KHAN. 570

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET a nicely situated Bungalow, "HILL STONE" well furnished at Mahableshwar. Apply Allbles's Office opposite Hongkong Bank. 568

SOONA CAZA KHANDALLA—Hall, Dining room, 4 bed rooms with baths and servants' quarters and stables for the season 498

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

TO LET.—Gowalia Tank—top bungalow on the hill—first floor. Rent Rs. 100 Any nationality. Apply within—J. L. BATLIBOI. 381

A ROOM TO LET in Wilson's Annexe with bathroom attached. Also sitting out verandah. Electric lights. Cheap. Apply to "M. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. Jans' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—

ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—TWO EXCELLENT ROOMS, well furnished with bathroom and W.C. attached also E. L. and fans and private entrance. Situable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 171

TO LET—BUNGLOW with out-houses and accommodation for carriages or two motor cars. Situation most healthy. Chinchpoogli Hill, Parel Tank Road, Available from 1st June next. Monthly rent Rs. 110 and Water Tax by meter. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
532 Chaupati Road.

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.

For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.

Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby notified for public information that the following conveniences will be available to visitors at the Nandji Hill Station about 40 miles from Bangalore:—

Bungalow accommodation; motor sheds at the foot of the hill chairs and rickshaws for taking visitors up; arrangements for Indian vegetarian meals; services of cook for preparing European meals; stores and provisions for sale; tennis courts, etc.

The season lasts until the end of July 1915.

G. H. KRUMBIEGEL,
Superintendent,
Government Gardns.
Bangalore, 22nd April, 1915. 506.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESRIMUL RAMCHANDJEE, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, retired ..... Deceased.

KAPURCHAND KESRIMUL, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant a Shroff, residing at Barbhaya Mohalla outside the Fort, the son of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. VACHHA & Co.,
556 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JADIA AMBALAL CHHABILDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller, ... Deceased.

CHANDANBAI, widow of JADIA AMBALAL CHHABILDAS, of Patan Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Gulal Wady, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. CAMAIN & VAIDYA,
565 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LUVAR SHANKARDAS NAGARDAS, by caste a Blacksmith of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a blacksmith ..... Deceased.

DIWALIBAI, widow of LUVAR SHANKARDAS NAGARDAS, the SHANKARDAS NAGARDAS, the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Blacksmith by caste, residing at Kumbharwada 1st Lane, outside the Fort, executrix according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 28th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
566 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANANDRAO VINAYEK, Managing Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

1. GOPIKABAI, widow of the deceased and 2. RAMRAO ANANDRAO, Secretary Kasturchand Mills Executrix and Executor named in the will both of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants residing in New Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of April 1915.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
567 Petitioners' Attorneys

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., (B.T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1915, for the supply of a 4-Ton Petrol Motor Wagon Chassis.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. If the tenderer is a firm it is particularly requested that the names of the partners conctituting the firm should be intimated while submitting the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 30 April, 1915. 569

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between DADABHAI JAMSHEDJI MISTRI and DADABHOY NANABHOY DUBASH, doing business of Indent and Import and Export of Sundry Articles in the name of Dubash Mistri & Co., and of Dubashing in the name of Nanabhoy Jamshedji Dubash at Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, has been dissolved by mutual consent from the 1st day of April 1915, and the said Dadabhai Jamshedji Mistri shall carry on both the aforesaid businesses in the name of Dubash Mistri & Co., or in any other name except in the name of Nanabhoy Jamshedji Dubash and the said Dadabhoy Nanabhoy Dubash shall also carry on both the aforesaid businesses in the name of Nanabhoy Jamshedji Dubash or in any other name except in the name of Dubash Mistri & Co. and the said Dadabhai Jamshedji Mistri shall be liable for all the debts and shall be entitled to all the outstandings of the said dissolved firm of Dubash Mistri & Co., upto that date.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1915.
KUVERJI N. WADIA,
538 Vakil, High Court.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from June 1915.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

1. the School Final Examination.
2. the European High School Examination.
3. the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
4. the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 10th June 1915, at 10 a.m. Application with one rupee registration fee should reach Superintendent, on or before 31st May 1915.

W. J. INGHAM,
Superintendent.
490.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Upper and Lower subordinates for Supervisors, OVERSEERS, and SUB-OVERSEERS posts in the newly formed Nasik, Surat, and Ahmedabad Sub-divisions of the Northern Sanitary District. Appointments will in the first case be temporary but selected applicants for Sub-overseers' posts will be required to produce Medical certificates of fitness and be willing to accept permanent posts.

2. Applications stating qualifications, age, previous experience with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and salary required, will be received by the Undersigned upto May 15th.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY,
A. M. I. C. E.
Executive Engineer,
545 Northern Sanitary District.
Shahibag W. D. No. 9.
Ahmedabad, 23rd April, 1915.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" sailing about the 3rd of May, 1915. Accommodation available in two, three and four-berthed cabins on promenade deck for 12—15 1st class passengers only.

Fare to Marseilles Rs. 400 to Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MCAULAY HOUSTOUN, is admitted as a partner of our firm in Bombay, from this date.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1915. 554

NOTICE.

MR. ALASTAIR CAMERON, a partner in our Bombay firm, has this day been admitted a partner in our firms at Calcutta and Karachi as well.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
553

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C. 15

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY AT 4-30 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND WITH MANGO-TREES, DATE TREES AND A WELL WITH FRESH WATER OPPOSITE THE BUNGALOW OF MR. MERWANJI MANCHERJI CAMA, AT GONDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 2nd May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following piece of land on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of ground situate at Gondovli near Andheri, containing by admeasurement 9500 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 44 Pot Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and Falni No. 2 Survey No. 45 Plot Nos. 10 and 11 together with a well and trees standing thereon, all which premises are situate at or on the southern side of the road leading to Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and are bounded on the west by the vacant land partly belonging to Louise Braz and partly to Pedro Zoozeh, partly to Juleo Movel, partly to Pedroo Vitho and partly to Furdoonji D. Nanji, on the North by the public road leading from Gondovli to Marol and on the South by vacant land partly beloning to Inas Kaitra & partly to Pedro Zoozeh and on the East by the vacant land belonging to Mr. H. M. Mehta.

For further particulars & conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N. B:—The above property will be sold either in one lot or in three separate lots suitable to buyers and private offers will also be taken by the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses, carriages, bicycles, new designed household and office furniture, assorted piecegoods and sundry articles, &c.

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry and plush, arm and armless chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, writing and dressing tables, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, etc.

By order of the offices concerned:—
3 electric fans and electric lights.
1 case containing 10 fire-extinguishers and 2 tins powder.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay:—
Unclaimed article such as books, medicines, wearing apparels, metal watch, picture post cards, sample cuttings, used stamps, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred gigs (for miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred Planquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred well-built handsome victoria.

By order of the office concerned:—
1 18-20 h. p. Dodion Motor having torpedo body.
4 cylinders, Bosch Magnets, 6 seats, new tyres, etc., in running order and complete with all accessories.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's second and new bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1915.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book. Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie. famous War Novel.
"Disarm." The most to Paris.
The Fighting Retreat tive Indian Regiments.
Famous Fights of N an. 40 Years ago.
The Campaign of Se Heroes the War by
In the Firing Line.
Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began. World.
Great Battles of the
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of
German Diplomacy
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers.
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND TASTEFUL HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of very rich tasteful and high class up-to-date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Mackenzie and Dewjee Canjee at Florence House Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Florence House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, (near Taj Mahal Hotel, Fort), the very rich artistic and high class quite upto date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge Mackenzie and Dewji Canjee consisting of sliding dining table for 15 men and chairs large size glass back sideboard, dinner-waggons and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, drawing-room rich plate glass shelf cabinets, elegant mirror cabinets, corner cabinets, 1 grand ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich velvet lined drawing room suite, very lovely glass decorated drawing room screen drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, music Canterbury, writing and office tables and chairs, teapoys and centre tables English rich door curtains, single and double Iron and Brass double bedsteads, very richly carved and decorated teak and blackwood bedstead, single and double hand painted almiras, rich hand-painted vases and jars, fancy low and easy and lady chairs, bedroom sofas, lady's secretariat English palm stands, silver cabinet lined rich satin, lot of cane Singapore furniture, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, rich glass, crockery and platedware China and choir matting, etc., etc.

The property of H. A. H. Payne, Esq. Solicitor of Messrs. Payne and Co. proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Dr. Hari Waman Bhat the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Vithaldas Govind Raja the Mortgagor and of all other persons interested in the equity of redemption of the property comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage hereinafter mentioned Messrs. D'Lal M. & Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of November 1913 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Duncan Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1256 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2840 and 3008 New No. 9823 Old Survey Nos. 2/2148, 3/2140 [illegible] 1405 and New Survey No. 5678 and [illegible] by the Assessor and Collector of [illegible] Rates and Taxes under E Ward [illegible] 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531 [illegible] Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [illegible] 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412 and [illegible] and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by Duncan Road aforesaid on or towards the West by Stable Street on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and beyond it by the property of Esufali Gulam Husein and Fazal Husein Gulam Husein and or or towards the South by a sweepers passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Kurim Ramji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 95 Ash Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 7th May, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., on account of and at the risk of the defaulting purchasen.

75 Bales 10s. into 24 knots ship ticket yarn.

25 Bales 10s. into 30 knots ship ticket yarn.

50 Bales 10s. into 40 knots ship ticket yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st May 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO

ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

Artistes and companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy:—

1. Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co. BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.

THE PROGRAMME PAR EXCELLENCE.

1. LIFE OF A MINER.
   A most instructive and interesting film, graphically portraying the daily life of a collier.
2. BUGGLAR'S FIRST LOVE AFFAIR.
   A new Comedian from Rome.
3. GAZETTE NO. 316.
   Bombarding Przemysl, Australian Artillery French cooking, Colonials, Egypt. Princess Alexandra of Teck visits Soldiers' huts at Crowborough, and all the other latest news.
4. WHISKERS.
   Just a whif of American Comedy.
5. FOLLY OF THE COUNTESS.
   SENSATIONAL DRAMA WITH LIONS IN THE LEADING PART.
6. WHO WILL GET THE TROUSERS.
   A side splitter to send you home contented.

God Save the King.

Time and Prices as Usual.

BALLIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE

BOMBAY.

MISS GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

Will give a **CONCERT** on

Tuesday 4th May 1915

at 9-30 p. m.

including a Series of

REAL & AUTHENTIC

ORIENTAL DANCES

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.

Unreserved Rs. 2 & Re. 1.

Bookings and Tickets at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

THE BRIGHT AND BREEZY ONES.

BRETT AND ORFORD

In another bright and breezy musical skit:—

"MIXED BATHING"

or "Fun on the Back Bay."

We are not going to give the "Show" away by describing it: Come and see it. Suffice it to say that it's the most entertaining item of its kind ever seen in Bombay. Brett has another great Chorous Song. "Whoop, Let's Do It Again."

From **THE RUSSIAN FRONT**

War Films of special interest by Pathe's operator who was wounded in his zeal to supply the wants of patrons of the Excelsior.

"MYSTERY OF BOSCOMBE VALE"

The best of the series of Sherlock Holmes' yarns.

KINEMACOLOR 1915.

The Elephant Pageant in Calcutta before H. M. The King-Emperor.

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915

Description of the Great English Race from start to finish.

Even more exciting and thrilling than last year.

EXCELSIOR FOR COOLNESS AND COMFORT

and for a pleasant evening.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 5 P. M.

SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE.

REDUCED PRICES.

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Our Greatest and Exclusive Attraction of the Age.

THOROUGHBRED MELODRAMA in 4,500 Feet of PALATABLE PICTURES.

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HER LUCK IN LONDON

Featuring

That Sweet, Amiable, Serene

MISS ELIZABETH RISDON

England's Premier Picture Artiste.

A Perfect Plot. Acting beyond Criticism. A Triumph of Cinema Art.

Another Attraction

THE

DANCE GIVEN AT THE HIPPODROM OF

MLLE. SAHARY DJELI

THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.

THE FUNERAL OF LATE HON MR. G. K. GOKHALE

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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our success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige."

Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
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A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.

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is now in progress and we are offering the whole of our Miscellaneous stock at

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During the continuance of our Sale we are prepared to make up to your own taste

FROCKS OR GOWNS TO YOUR MEASURE

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there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

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POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

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JACK JOHNSON BEATEN.

COWBOY VICTOR IN THE HAVANA FIGHT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

In the 45-round prize fight at Havana on April 5 for the Heavy-weight Championship of the World, Jack Johnson, the hitherto undefeated champion, was beaten in the 26th round by Jesse Willard, the white cowboy boxer.

Popular sympathy throughout the contest was with the challenger, says "The Times." During the whole course of the fight the crowd jeered at the black, and at its close many people forced their way on to the platform and threatened Johnson. In the end soldiers, who were present to keep order, had to clear the crowd away and portect the defeated champion.

The weather was fine and the attendance numbered over 15,000. The opponents were cheered for several minutes as they climbed through the ropes, especially Willard. The contest started at 1-53 p.m. New York time. In the first round the black feinted and landed his left on Willard's jaw.

Johnson, as usual, was laughing, while Willard was nervous. "That's the way to do it, isn't it?" the black asked Willard in the third round, when he again planted his left to the body. In the fourth round Willard's lip began to bleed, but he landed his left to Johnson's nose. In the following round the champion rushed Willard to the ropes, scoring on the head and body. Willard was badly distressed. The fighting continued on the same lines, Johnson having everything his own way until the ninth round, when Willard assumed the aggressive. The crowd was delighted and shouted "Kill the black bear." Johnson, however, rallied, and drove three hard hooks to the stomach.

In the succeeding round Willard, although his body was red with the punishment he had received moved briskly on his feet, and it was not until the 16th round that he displayed some slight unsteadiness. In the "early twenties" the fight had degenerated into a slow sparring and clinching battle. Both men were bleeding slightly, but neither had received any particular injury. Up to this point, however, it had been Johnson's fight all the way, but from the 22nd round onward he seemed to lose his vitality, probably as the result of the hard pace he set in a futile attempt to finish his inexperienced opponent in the early rounds.

The giant plainsman now opened his heaviest attack, and in the next four rounds fairly took the fight out of the black man's hands and toppled him over with rights and lefts to the body and the face. The 26th round opened with Willard smashing Johnson's body. The referee forced the men to break away, and immediately afterwards Willard rushed in and knocked out Johnson with a terrific right swing to the jaw. So sudden was this *denouement* that the crowd was almost as much dazed as Johnson himself. Up to the moment that the final blow was delivered Johnson had shown but few marks. His fighting, however, had slowed down and he was tiring perceptibly.

As Willard left the ring he said:—"I was never hurt or in any danger at any time." Johnson merely remarked:—"I have no excuse to offer. A better and younger man has taken the championship title."

THE CRY FOR WATER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Water" in your to-day's issue appeals to the authorities concerned on behalf of the suffering poor of this great city, who at times go begging from door to door for a little supply of potalle water. Well may these poor people seeing the thirst of dusty roads slacked by pipe water cry with the Ancient Mariner—

"Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink."

This is no new complaint; the wail is heard periodically. I doubt if this would be tolerated in any city in the West. Only the other day I came across the following passage in an English weekly of last year:—

To cope with the shortage of public, water supply in Wolverhampton, due to the temporary breakdown of the pumping machinery the Corporation recently organised a house-to-house delivery of water in water-carts. The carts were fitted with brass taps and the novel spectacle was seen of the Street Committee's employes ringing hand bells announcing a free supply of water to residents.

But then Wolverhampton is not Bombay where the torment of Tantalus is a sight for the City Fathers, who apparently, through ignorance of the subject, are not quite in a position to realise the difficulties of the Water Department and how to meet them. There is a remedy. The Municipal election comes off next year and the race for votes for the honour of seats is "sarkari khoorchis" (in popular parlance has already begun). It is for the electors now to see that only proved men,—independent, able and hard workers,—are chosen to represent them in the Municipal Corporation.—Yours etc.,

H. A. TALCHERKER.

Khetwadi, 29th April.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have recently had many authoritative pronouncements in reference to the excellent health of the British Army at the front as the result of sanitation, the latest pronouncement being that of Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary of State for War, published in a telegram which appeared in the papers a few days since.

We here have, however, so far had no report as to the health of the German soldiers at the seat of war. The following paragraph which is taken from the March number of the "Abolitionist" will, therefore, be read with much interest as throwing light on the subject under review:—

The "Daily Telegraph" of February 3 states definitely concerning the German Army 'All soldiers are compelled to be inoculated against typhoid and cholera."

The "Daily News and Leader" (London) of February 11, published the following. It gives eloquent testimony to the causes of typhoid and the uselessness of inoculation—the German troops, being, it has been more than once authoritatively stated, well inoculated:—

TYPHOID RAVAGES.
THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

AMSTERDAM, Friday.

Telegram from the Belgian frontier states that trainloads of sick German soldiers daily pass through Louvain and Verviers en route for Germany. A severe epidemic of typhoid has broken out in the barracks of Roulers, and the disease is rapidly spreading.

The sanitary conditions among the German troops in the south of Belgium are very bad owing to the fact that the drinking water is taken from the rivers where corpses have remained for many weeks. At Mons half of the men comprising the German garrison are laid up in hospital while at Antwerp no fewer than 12,000 soldiers are suffering from typhoid. "Exchange"—Yours etc.

Bombay, 24th April, 1915.

J. S.

DARDANELLES IMPREGNABLE

SULTAN OF TURKEY'S DECLARATION.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The Constantinople correspondent of the Associated Press of America telegraphed under date of April 7, the following report of an interview with the Sultan of Turkey:

"I am convinced that the Dardanelles cannot be forced," said Mohammed the Fifth, Sultan of Turkey, to-day during an audience which he gave me. His, Majesty followed with the keenest interest the description of the operations of March 18 against the Dardanelles forts given by the correspondent. What was the effect of the enemy's fire, what was the impression made upon the mind by the Turkish troops, and what was the fate of the populations of towns near the forts bombarded?

When one correspondent told the Sultan that he had been rendered nervous in Chanak Kalisseh by explosions of large shells, causing him to stoop at every detonation, and how the old interpreter, who was also retreating, touched him on the arm each time, saying "Yock Kismet," his Majesty was much amused. He explained that the use of the word 'kismet' was improper in such circumstances. "The old man should have used the word 'kader,' which means, 'Our fate is in the hands of supetior force, and that what is to happen will happen any way.' But 'kader' alone will not do; we also must work."

SINKING OF THE WARSHIPS.

This incident disposed of, his Majesty asked the correspondent of the Associated Press to continue his description of the sinking, of the French warship Bouvet and of the Irresistible. That the former had disappeared inside of three minutes brought a look into the kindly grey eyes of the sovereign as if he were regretting that so many human beings should have perished without the chance of a fight for life. The Sultan then asked if his troops appeared happy and contented. The answer being emphatically positive, a new smile of satisfaction lit his face. "It has been said that the factor of luck made our success of March 18 so complete and great, but we in Turkish have a saying, 'Luck is infatuated with the efficient.'"

Speaking of the Germans, the Sultan expressed for them the greatest admiration, and of the Emperor William he said, "I can only say that we in Turkey pray he may enjoy the best of health for many years."

AN UNUSUAL HONOUR.

The audience occurred at the Palace of Dolma Bagtche. The Sultan sat on a divan, but rose upon the entry of the correspondents, and returned their salutations warmly. He then invited them to seats, an unusual honour, for generally all but the highest officials stand in the Imperial presence.

His Majesty wore the conventional red calpac, of Fez, the emblem that all Osmanli are equal, a low white collar, a grey cravat, and a blue serge suit, black shoes of a comfortable appearance, and no jewellery of any sort. The room was extremely plain, but tastefully decorated in a manner which seemed to be a reconciliation of Turkish and Western art, and in the grate crackled a cheerful fire.

GAS TO POISON BRITISH.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN OF ASPHYXIATION

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The Germans, who have displayed great ingenuity in creating novel weapons of war and adapting ancient ones to modern needs, since recently, have been employing poisonous gas for the destruction of the British.

Eye-Witness, in a dispatch, writes from the Front:

It has been reported that in the Argonne, where the trenches are very close, the Germans have on several occasions pumped blazing oil or pitch on to the French; but according to the statements of our prisoners they are preparing a more novel reception for us in front of parts of our line. They propose to asphyxiate our men by means of poisonous gas if they advance. The gas is contained under pressure in steel cylinders, and, being of a heavy nature, will spread along the ground without being dissipated quickly.

It has already been told how the enemy have also been experimenting with gas grenades. Further details of these tests have now been gathered by the "Dail Mail" correspondent in Paris, Mr. Franklin Tate, who writes:

A few days ago the Germans bought up all the dogs they could find at Hasselt (North-East Belgium) and in the surrounding villages. These dogs were herded together and taken to the Cockerill artillery practice ground on Honthaelen Heath, north of Hasselt, where deep trenches have been dug.

The ordinary staff having been dismissed, experiments with the dog began. The animals were placed in the trenches in groups, and were bombarded from a great distance with grenades filled with asphyxiating gases and projected by special apparatus. In some trenches the dogs were found lying dead in heaps, whereas in others they were merely stupefied.

LEACH & WEBORNY.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

A. SYDNEY SMITH.

25% REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On account of our having received a large consignment of fresh goods from England we have decided to allow a special 25% discount on our lists of Electric Novelties and Electric Belts for one month only—April 1915. This discount will be withdrawn from 1st May 1915.

Send for lists and hurry up orders. Those having our lists already in hand should send in orders without any loss of time.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY.
KARACHI.

"NOVOPUSPOL"

It is an improvement of our renowned Floral Hair Oil. It is made from purest vegetable oil and is tinted a delicate emerald green. The perfume is exquisite.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

ESSENCE OF "AGURU"

Made from the finest selected Aguru wood. Used as an incense in ancient times. Used as a perfume to-day. Can be used by everybody for its moderate price.

Price 2 oz. phial As. 12. 1 oz. phial As. 7.

"COLD CREAM OF ROSES"

An excellent lubricant for inflamed, chafed or rough skin and a soothing application for chapped lips and hands. Invaluable for winter season, delicately perfumed; never decomposes, being free from lard.

Price As. 7 per tube.

"CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER"

A rose-scented and rose-coloured dentifrice for everybody and for every day use at a moderate price.

Price As. 2 per tin.

"EMERGENCY SET"

Invaluable in all accidents and emergency. No householder should be without it. No traveller should forget it.

25 items in a decent Box at Rs. 5.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Ltd., Calcutta.

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"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

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GRAND CHAMPAGNE
HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Rs. 1-6 per Bottle

Is Baby strong?

The chief signs of childhood health are:—(1) A steady weekly increase in weight. (2) Colour in the cheeks and a firm condition of the flesh. (3) A good appetite. (4) Long, quiet sleeps. (5) General contentment and vigorous movements. (6) Easy Teething.

Weakly children regain health and strength when fortified by the magnificent healing and nourishing cod liver oil which alone is used for the preparation of SCOTT'S Emulsion. Your child will grow healthier, stronger and better in every way after a course of

SCOTT'S Emulsion

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, **but more moderate in price.** Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure

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DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Thunderstorms occurred in the peninsula and Burma. The only large amounts of rainfall are one and a half inches at Poona and one inch at Pamban. The temperature is high in northwest India; local dust storms and thunderstorms are probable in the northern districts of that area.

Forecast:—No great change.

VIOLENT DUSTSTORM IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 30.

There was a violent duststorm in Poona last night followed by heavy rain and thunder. The storm lasted till after 11 p.m., the wind during all the time blowing with tremendous force. It remains somewhat cloudy this morning and there is likelihood of another storm in the course of the afternoon.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Temperature during the day is above the average at Multan and Hissar. Night temperature is also higher than usual at most stations.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Agra and Cawnpore and in defect at Jhansi. Night temperature is higher than usual at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in west Rajputana. Temperature both maximum and minimum is generally higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier in West India. Day temperature is above the average at Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 0.28" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the western half of the division and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity has increased at Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Maximum temperature is above the average at Khandwa; minimum temperature is in excess at Hoshangabad and Akola.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri and Mormugao have had 0.12" each and Karwar 0.16". Minimum temperature has fallen and is now below the average except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0.10", Poona 1.74", Sholapur 0.46" and Nizamabad 0.39". The air has become damper than usual over the whole division. Maximum temperature is in excess at Malegaon, minimum temperature is in defect at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in Konkan and in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad during thunderstorms. Light thundershowers have occurred also in Malabar and the extreme southern districts of the Central Provinces.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in the Konkan and the Deccan. A few falls may occur in Malabar, Hyderabad and the south Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 30th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.7	72.9	50	..	10.82	—0.12
Do. (29th)	86.4	75.0	97	..	0.58	—3.46
Jask						
Muskat	94.9	81.4	52	..	4.43	0.73
Do. (29th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.0	82.5	49	..	0.95	—0.75
Rawalpindi	96.6	65.4	44	..	11.64	1.57
Lahore	106.6	73.8	36	..	5.26	1.50
Hissar	103.1	77.7	36	..	3.89	..
Ambala	103.7	69.5	40	..	5.49	—0.42
Delhi	104.0	81.2	44	..	12.10	8.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.5	80.4	45	..	8.17	6 35
Mainpuri	110.0	79.2	44	..	4.55	2.02
Jhansi	110.6	81.3	19	..	3.64	1.69
Cawnpore	107.0	78.5	48	..	3.52	1.30
Allahabad	107.1	82.0	42	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.1	80.2	57	..	1.17	—0.08
Karachi	84.2	75.9	82	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	106.8	86.2	20	..	3.70	2.21
Jaipore	108.5	72.1	27	..	3.62	1.99
Kotah	109.8	83.6	14	..	5.93	4.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.8	71.4	62	..	1.43	0.90
Dwarka	86.3	79.0	87	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	83.1	73.4	81	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	104.2	72.3	71	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	108.6	76.6	58	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	102.9	79.0	72	..	0.83	0.44
Ahmedabad	109.8	76.8	57	..	0.33	—0.09
Deesa	109.4	72.4	52	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	107.4	74.6	7	..	4.69	3.77
Indore	109.1	69.9	17	..	2.89	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	108.1	76.7	38	0.09	3.93	1.07
Saugor	104.3	79.2	18	..	3.70	1.08
Hoshangabad	106.6	82.6	65	..	5.11	3.29
Khandwa	110.1	81.0	14	..	3.15	1.85
Akola	110.8	83.5	40	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	100.0	79.8	42	0.02	4.79	2.49
Nagpur	105.8	75.9	42	..	6.05	2.98
Chanda	106.5	76.0	59	0.28	6.14	2.71
Raipur	103.3	78.6	46	..	3.39	0.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.2	80.0	76	0.02	1.22	0.58
Ratnagiri	93.1	70.9	52	0.12	0.78	—0.06
Mormugao	94.0	76.2	67	0.12	2.01	—0.05
Karwar	91.1	73.6	68	0.16	6.28	3.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111.2	79.5	33	..	4.05	3.95
Ahmednagar	102.3	69.8	65	0.10	3.63	1.84
Poona	100.6	63.9	72	1.74	3.39	1.63
Sholapur	101.3	71.2	76	0.46	7.13	4.91
Bijapur	100.0	73.4	62	..	6.75	4.38
Belgaum	92.3	67.6	59	..	5.37	1.35
Ahmedabad	104.0	75.7	55	..	5.24	3.53
Nizamabad (Indur).	105.4	72.7	69	0.39	4.78	2.01
Hyderabad	98.8	77.2	61	..	5.00	1 79
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	94.6	81.9	73	..	4.12	—0.83
Calicut	90.8	77.9	85	0.05	15.55	4.69
Cochin	92.9	76.7	75	0.22	27.43	10.86
Colombo	91.5	75.6	93	..	31.69	—6.32
ADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	78.2	75	..	7.99	0.43
Bellary	101.3	76.9	75	..	5.93	2.62
Cuddapah	102.4	79.4	55	..	9.39	4.01
Madras	92.1	77.9	77	..	25.47	4.42
Bangalore	92.0	68.8	69	..	5.68	0.08
Coimbatore	94.7	72.2	69	..	8.46	1.04
Trichinopoly	97.5	79.1	74	..	8.29	—2.77
Negapatam	93.5	79.8	82	..	22.22	—7.99

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from 1st to 7th April, 1915, are less by Rs. 11,76,148 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS ON RAILWAY

A REJOINDER FROM "PRO BONO PUBLICO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reply to "A. T. A. I's," letter in your issue of 27th instant, I would like to say that I have not been misinformed about the two compartments but perhaps I ought to have confined my remarks to the Mail Train, Bombay to Madras, and vice-versa as all my experience is on that line.

If "A.T.A.I." will take the trouble of visiting the Victoria Terminus Station when the Madras Mail Train is drawn up he will see some queer paper obliterations on the designation boards of the two compartments in question, at least I have so seen it on three occasions this month.

As regards J. V. V.'s letter of the same date I would like to say that I also do not wish to hurt anybody's feelings so will content myself by saying that, so long as the present caste prejudices remain in force, it would be better, far better, for both sides to travel separately.

"Fair-play's" letter also of the same date ought to conduce the Railway authorities that it is absolutely necessary that mixed travelling third class should not be permitted.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Colaba, April 28.

AN INDIAN VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly afford me a little space in your paper, for the following.

In your issue of the 26th instant 'Pro Bono Publico' complains against the negligence of the Railway Companies in providing sufficient accommodation for European and Eurasian third-class passengers. May I ask why there should be any separate accommodation for Europeans and Eurasians at all, when all castes and creeds of Indians are crowded up together? Doesn't the poor uncomplaining Indian pay as much fare as his European or Eurosian fellow-passenger? Isn't it then sheer injustice to the poor Indians for their Western and semi-western co-passengers to expect and be provided with special and more comfortable carriages than they? But it is after all, perhaps more a question of pride than comfort.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN HEART.

Belgaum, April 28.

ST'NDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th April 1915, was 30.029 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 29th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	29.847 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	85.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	79.7 ,,
Dew Point	..	77 9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.793 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	4.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	91.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	..	80.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NW.WNW.
Movement of Wind	..	195 inches.
Fall of Rain	..	0.04 ,,
Total fall during month	..	0.96 ,,
Do. do. year	..	1.05 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 30th of	..	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth ft.	in
	May					May				
SAT.	1					1	m	5 55	13	6
		0	45a	30	3		m	6 38a	13	13
SUN.	2	m	0 37	27	11	2	m	6 38	13	0
		1	32a	29	11		m	7 28a	18	6
MO.	3	m	1 23	27	3	3	m	7 24	14	4
		2	22a	29	2		m	8 24a	19	3
TU.	4	m	2 13	26	4	4	m	8 13	15	0
		3	16a	28	3			9 30a	19	6
W.	5	m	3 11	25	3	5	m	9 8	16	11
		4	17a	27	3			10 53a	19	10
TH.	6	m	4 22	24	5	6	m	10 16	18	5
		5	27a	26	6					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 1 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 2 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 3 (Monday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 4 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th. 1h. 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th 5h 5 7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd. 9h. 9 1 m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April, 29th 7h. 49.8h. p.m.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(4th Sunday after Easter, 2nd May).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in F; Hymns 528, 138, 322 and 202; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns, 229, 225, 537; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Arghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Maratni) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Praise List: Psalms 100 (tune 15), 103 (tune 116), Paraphrase 35 tune 5; Hymns 170, 408. Holy Communion after Evening Service. Collection for the Poor.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. R. Guthbert; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Fuller.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., of United Free Church of Scotland; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher; Mr. G. Bennett; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watsons Annexe).—Services-Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

[illegible] Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass; 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

A constant reader asks us to explain says the "Statist" whether the disorganisation of the foreign exchanges in consequence of the outbreak of war was a result solely of supply and demand, or whether it was not brought about to some extent by other influences. Our first answer is that there is no such economic law as the alleged law of supply and demand. The phrase is in reality a very vague, rough popular statement of the notions prevalent amongst the trading classes of the causes which determine the range of prices. It has no pretension to be in any sense the outcome of scientific inquiry. If our correspondent will consider for a moment, he will see that supply in the phrase means a physical quantity, while demand means a mental state. And, clearly there cannot be an arithmetical relation between a physical quantity and a mental state. Our next remark is that the real determinant of prices under normal circumstances and over long spaces of time is the progress of invention. For example, invention and the application of inventions to practical uses have proceeded so rapidly during the past hundred years or so that there has been a remarkable change in the whole range of prices. The railway, the steamship, the telegraph, and so on, have so abridged distances that a very large proportion of the exceedingly poor have been able to transfer themselves from Europe to the newer countries. There they have built roads, railways, towns, and so on. They have settled territories far vaster than all Europe. And they have extended cultivation in a manner that a century ago would have been regarded as utterly impossible. The result has been an extraordinary fall in prices. It would obviously be impossible here to deal with all the causes affecting prices. They are many others, no doubt. But the main cause—the permanent cause—is the advance of civilisation and, more particularly, the growth of invention. Naturally, the new settlers in the new lands turned their first attention to the cultivation of the land. Therefore, the prices of agricultural produce fell so wonderfully that here at home we have become dependent for far the larger part of our food upon foreign countries, while Continental countries have protected their peasant farmers by almost prohibitive duties. The outbreak of the War introduced a new state of things. It cut off the two Central European Empires from communication with a large part of the rest of the world, and it made travelling by sea dangerous. Over and above this, it was computed that Germany and Austria-Hungary owed London when the War broke out about 80 millions sterling, which London had no means of collecting. Therefore, the bill acceptors of London found their business brought to a standstill, because they could not collect the money due to them which they had counted upon to carry on their regular business. What happened in the case of London happened to a smaller extent in other countries. Everywhere it was found impossible to collect debts. And, above all the London bill acceptors, unable to get in the moneys due to them, were afraid to accept as freely as formerly. In addition, there were such things as the scarcity of freight, the dangers of sea travelling, and so on, all of which paralysed trade for a while and had an extraordinary influence upon the exchanges. The Government, and more particularly the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been giving much time, thought, and attention to this general interruption of the world's business. They addressed themselves, in the first place, with a remarkable degree of success to the rerection of the exchanges. And though they have, of course, not been able to dispel the apprehensions which a world-wide war have evoked, they still have made great progress towards reviving confidence. As soon as confidence revives fully, it will be seen that the interruption of trade caused by hostilities is surprisingly small; and that, putting aside the two Central European Empires, the rest of the world can carry on its affairs with little loss and amazingly little interruption. Then the permanent determinants of prices will re-assert themselves.

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	....
" Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	5.69d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	8.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time) May ..	10.08
" " July ..	10.36
New York Official noon call May ..	10.07
" " July ..	10.34
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May ..	9.83
" " July ..	10.14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 29th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.62	5.55
June-July	5.70	5.65
July-Aug.	5.77	5.73
Oct.-Nov.	5.96	5.91
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	5.98
March-April	6.08	6.04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 29th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.25
F. G. " "	4.40
Fine " "	4.55
Good Oomra "	4.67
F. G. " "	4.79
Fine " "	4.91
Good M. G. Oomra	4.65
Fine " "	4.95
Good Broach	5.15
F. G. "	5.30
Fine "	5.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	11,000
Futures at New York May	10.10
Previous closing price..	10.10
Futures at New York July	10.28
Previous closing price	10.40
Spot Cotton at New York	10.50
Previous price	10.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.43
Previous price	9.56
Futures at New Orleans May	9.77
Previous price	9.86
Futures at New Orleans July	10.10
Previous price	10.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.79.20
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 7/8
Closing Tone of silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

The sum of £575,000 has been earmarked.
Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 @ 1–4.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, April 29th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	55,300,000	Dec.	300,000
Public Deposits ..	132,100,000	Inc.	6,700,000
Other do. ..	87,000,000	Dec.	1,700,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,100,000	Inc.	3,300,000
Other Securities ..	146,700,000	"	2,400,000
Notes & Gold ..	39,100,000	Dec.	700,000

The Bank Reserve is 18 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, April 29th.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.

May-June. Sellers	65/6
Tone :—Easier.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June Sellers	64/9
Tone :—Easier.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May.-June	64
Tone :—Steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—Sellers	63/9
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. April-May.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 3 % April-May Paid.	53/6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May Sellers.	50½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April May Sellers.	57
Toria Rapeseed 3 %—piad.	52

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta May-June Paid	53¾
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers.	49/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Nominal	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79⅜
Copper Braziers	£97
Yellow Metal	10
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£15½ to 15½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30
Hard Spelter	40
English Best Selected Copper	90½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta— June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-Septamber	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.— June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta— June	19/9
July	19/4½
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.— June	9/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/1½
Tone of Sugar—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sellers	2/5¾
Ceylon Rubber	2/2¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 30.

In sympathy with weaker Home advices the market here ruled weak throughout the greater part of the day, but became rather firmer late in the afternoon.

Very little business is reported in contracts and the demand for ready cotton was small.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, 224, May.
Fine M. G. K/Akola, 195, May.
Fine M. G. Bengal, 160, May.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April 257.
Fully M. G. Bengal, January, 188.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	259	Apr.25'16
M. G. "	225	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	191	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	176	162	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	210	..	..	May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	208	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	204	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	201	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description..	198	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	193/7	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	222	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	206	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	211/12	May25'15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	226	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	225	Do.
M. G. Bengals	161	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	224	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 29th April, 1915:—

Cotton ..	20,944 Bales.
Wheat ..	53,701 cwts.
Linseed ..	12,242 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,588 "
Ginjellyseed ..	601 "
Poppyseed ..	1,899 "
Groundnuts ..	487 "
Castorseed ..	3,733 "
Rice ..	8,325 "
Myrabollams ..	2,527 "
Cottonseed ..	2,204 "
Gram ..	1,346 "
Joowar ..	3,306 "
Maize ..	9 "
Barley ..	582 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 44-8, R. D. per candy.

Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .. Rs. 7-11, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .. Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Forward .. Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts .. Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .. Rs. 3-15, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .. Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .. Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt nominal.
Black Katni .. Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .. Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .. Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar .. Rs. 44-4, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 3 31-32d. May
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward .. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. ready .. 1s. 4d.
Francs 3 m-s. do .. 173½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong .. 133½.
Do. Shanghai .. 170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama .. 148½ to 149.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-8-0
Australian do ..	24-4-6
Bombay do ..	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-10-0
English Dragons ..	15-6-9
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	61-12-0

SHARES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 30.

A deal of activity prevailed in Mill shares. Central India improved to 1,930, Standards to 1,020, Finlays to 282½.

Davids changed hands at 570.

Fazuls closed at 450.

Kohinoors stood steady at 695.

Luxmi Cotton were quoted at 1,220, Madhavji at 1,155, New City at 1,095, New Great Easterns at 212½, Phoenix at 167½.

Swadeshi Mill shares changed hands at 1,522½.

Bombay-Burmas were quoted at 930.

In Railway shares there have been no fluctuations; the rates remained almost the same.

Ahmedabad Dholkas were quoted at 120, Ahmedabad Pranti at 655, Amritsar Pattis at 148, Central Provinces 119, Gujerat 102 and Tapti Valley 575.

Bombay E. S. Tramways ordinary shares changed hands at 117.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary were quoted at 100/8 and the Deferred at 199.

Bank of Bombay shares stood firm at 1,605, while Bank of Indias have improved to 57.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market remained steady at Rs. 93 per cent

Port Trust Bonds were quoted at 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

In the share market the mail day is not usually an active day but a fair volume of general business was put through without any feature of special interest. Jute mill shares were steady but somewhat irregular. Teas were fully firm. Coals are not in much demand but the rates were fairly well maintained.

The following sales took place:

Coal:—Bekare and Ramgur 12/10, 12/14; Gopalichuck 7/8; Lakurka 21/10; South Govindpur 7/8; Teetulmuri 10/2, 10/4.

Jute:—Burnagore 77, 78; Bellvedere (ord) 127, 128; Belvedere (pref) 108; Central (ord) 691, 692; Delta (ord) 174, 175, 176; Howrah (ord) 30; Kankanarrah (prefs) 106.

Tea:—Amluckie 62; Baradighi 250, Dessai and Parbuttia 129, 130; Durrang 45, 46, 47; East India 98, 99, 100; Kalinugar 103, 104; Coobah 48, Pabargoomiah 175, 176; Phoenix 60; Rajabarrie (ord lot) 116, 117.

Miscellaneous:—Bonded Warehouse "a" 930; Calcutta Ice 11; Calcutta Tramways 104; Calcutta Steam 107, 108; Ganges Rope 127; Howrah Jute 5½ per cent., 102; Kalighat-Falta Railway 6 per cent., Sahabdara Sharanpur Railway 137.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted Rs. 93/6 to 93/8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 30th.

Caledonia	Dowell	London
Lord Tredegar	Griffiths	Leghorn
Angus	Leyzell	Calcutta
Hellas	Berg	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

April 30th.

Barpeta	Minuett	Persian Gulf
Okara	Livingston	Moulmein
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessels entered the Dock for loading:—

Steamers	Lord Tredegar for	New York
"	Dandolo (to arrive) for	Calcutta
"	Hellas for	Colombo etc.
"	Vita for	Persian Gulf
"	Capri (to arrive) for	Italian ports.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia outward bound passed Perim on the 29th ultimo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, April 30th, 1915.

D& E Taisho Maru	Gawa	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Heliyo Maru	Nakumra	R. Bommanji
K. Kinkasan Maru		N. Y. K.
N. Millades Embricos	Charltions	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netrawati, Irrawdi, Kaveri	K. N. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisa
2 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
5 Bahrein	Bouvet	T. M. & Co
6 Berbera		M. M. & Co
7 Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
8 Montebello	Arcidiacarlo	Boldovino & Co. M. Italian
9 Cannizaro	Smith	Finlay Muir & Co
10 & 11 Salranji		K. N. & Co
12 Firezie	Merlo	Boldovino & Co., M. Italian

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttenfels	Curtis	Prize Vessel M. W. D. D.
B. Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Leyzell	
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
Hellas	Berg	
Kasenka	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
Lord Tredegar	Griffiths	
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Ormara	Lean	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Umeta	Moxon	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 30.

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 50 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Jeddah (s) 162 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Capri (s) 300 bales cotton, K. Dewchand & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jeddah (s) 150 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Tredegar (s) 4,000 cwts. castorseed, E. D Sassoon & Co.; 30,000 cwts. castorseed, 300 cwts. mustard seed, 3,003 cwts. ajowan seed, 200 cwts. cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.; 201 cwts. gum arabic, Ali Bros.; 20,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Heiyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.
Taisho Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Megjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Currance & Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.
Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 350 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Taisho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJEE.

Taisho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 855 bales cotton, N. M. K.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 117 cwts. shark fins, 150 cwts. olibanum, A. Chagla & Co.; 43 cwts. sugar, R. Visram & Co.; 16 cwts. sandal wood billets, S. Nowrojee & Co.; 97 cwts. shark fins, 7 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee & Co.; 9 cwts. fishmaws, 67 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 62 cwts. gum googar, G. H. J. Rattansey.

IMPORTS.

Supplement to s.s. Persia of 19-4-15, from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—10 casks chrome alum, 4 casks soda, 10 cases cigars, 6 cases, 1 pickage cigarettes, 1 package manufactured tobacco, 11 bales canvas, 8 bales carpets 1 case cotton goods, 5 cases soap, 41 cases, 10 bags sugar, 10 cases oil varnish, 26 cases, 1,129 kegs paint and colour, 3 cases perfumery, 39 cases confectionery, 216 cases condensed milk, 254 cases 134 packages provisions and oilman stores, 720 cases brandy, 25 cases gin, 70 cases wine and gin, 260 cases wine, 255 cases spirits, 8 cases perfumed spirit, 1 case rectified spirit, 499 drums oil, 10 cases paper, 30 rolls sheet lead.

Supplement to s.s. Nagoya of 19-4-15 from London, Agents, P. & O. S. Co.:—670 casks cement, 4 casks ivory, 30 cases tallow, 100 barrels rosin, 2 cases cigars, 30 cases quinine, 4 cases sulphuric acid, 19 cases disinfectant fluid 240 cases rice starch, 31 cases 51 packages medicines, 50 cases-sugar, 302 cases condensed milk, 61 cases biscuits, 25 cases plums 12 cases prunes, 20 cases Scotts emulsion, 28 cases liquor, 10 cases gin, 7 cases medicine spirit, 1 case perfumed spirit, 92 cases wine, 127 cases, 1,901 packages-1 box provisions and oilman's stores, 121 bales waste paper, 48 packages 15 kegs paint 34 cases varnish, 39 cases cheese, 420 bags caraway seed, 370 drums linseed oil, 1 case worsted and silks goods, 3 bales flax canvas, 9 packages, 15 cases paper, 613 bales old newspapers.

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GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE TO GUM

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £5 Lady's **Solid Gold** Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to HUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.

Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills, Ahmedabad.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu Union Club, Social Gathering, Girgaum.

SUNDAY, MAY 2.

Kshatriya Social Union, Second Annual Social Gathering, Chanda Ramji Girls' School Hall, C. P. Tank Road, 2-30 p.m.

Demonstration to the Very Revd. Mgr. L. C. Pera by the parishioners at the Antonio deSouza School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Bharat Bandhu Samaj, First Anniversary Celebration, Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, May 3.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting Princess Street, 5-45 p.m.

King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess St., 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Bombay High Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

High Court, Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, informs that the weather is probably squally off the coast between Bombay and Calicut.

THE KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION.

The second annual social gathering of the above Union will be held in the Chanda Ramji Girls' School Hall, C. P. Tank Road, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

HINDU UNION CLUB.

The annual general gathering of the above Club will be held in the Club premises (opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road,) to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct class for the study of Emerson's Essays, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and six attacks and two deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Thursday, the plague attacks being reported from Fort (Northern), Chukla and Worli, respectively. There were no cases of cholera. The total number of deaths during the day was 65, as compared with 148 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 143 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers was 2 189, out of which 50 were found to be plague stricken. Three of these infected rats were caught in A Ward, twenty-six in B Ward, sixteen in C Ward and five in E Ward. None were caught in D, F and G. Wards.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the P. & O. Mail steamer Caledonia:—

Mr J Cameron, Mrs and Miss Herbert Mr J B Ogg, Mr J A Murray, Dr H Vallance, Dr S and Mrs Wilkinson, Mr Geo Chunn, Mr J Anderson, Miss M Hart, Mr C J Hann, Mr A D Anderson, Mrs M E Powell, Mr J Phillips, Miss Richards, Miss M Helbrook, Mr D Hutchison, Mr R Sims, Mr S C S Jones, Mr and Mrs Patchodhuri, and Master Nurse, Mrs Crane, Miss E Turner, Mr and Mrs Preston, Mrs W Knight, Miss S Eckersall, Mr A J Crooke, 2nd Lieut Knight, 2nd Lieut Beryeley Mr H A Wallis, Hon Lieut Allen, Mr G Fletcher, Mrs K M Byatt, Mr C R Daly, Miss D Temple, Miss M Yates, Miss N Lomaz, Mr T Payne, Mr A G Spry, Mr G Stamford, Dr H D Kanga, Capt H S Maydwell, & Native Servant, Capt J C Metham, Lieut G W Molony, Lieut Macpher, son, Mr N D Peerbhoy, Col T Singh, and Servant, Mr H C Feeney, Mr A C R Tyndall, Mr and Mrs Fowler, Miss E G Stuart, Mr W Jolly, Mr J Cairns, Mr A M Duarte, Miss D Munroe, Miss G Mackenzie, Mr J Rees, Mr E E Jones, Mr J Fonhirroig, Mrs B C Rivett, Mr S Dinshaw, Mr Dias & Native servant, Lance Corp Berle, & Mr K Dadarjee.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

B. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL WINS THE FINAL

The final game in the above tournament took place on the Oval last evening between the B. E. S. Sigh School and the Cathedral High School, and resulted in a win for the B. E. S. by 3 goals to nil. The strong B. E. S. combination have had a rather easy passage through the tournament having defeated their opponents by the scores of 2-0, 7-0 and 8-0. In last night's match however they had to go all the way to win and it was very hard luck on the part of the Cathedral boys that they did not score. This makes the fourth year in succession that the B. E. S. boys have won the cup.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. Aston were both present to witness the match and after Mr. Aston had complimented the winners on their success in the tournament and the runners, up on the splendid fight they made and also thanked all those who had helped in any way towards the success of the tournament. Mrs. Ason presented the cup to the captain of the winning team.

One of the finest of all the good deeds the war has evoked has come to light with the tidings of the death of the author. Last Christmas, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," every ship in the Royal Navy received a handsome parcel of books for the relaxation of the men of the lower deck, over 275,000 volumes being thus distributed. It was Mr. Frederic J. Harrison, the Liverpool shipowner, who gave them, and he is dead. Few posthumous fames have been richer than his.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"NORMAN THE WIZARD."

ENTERTAINMENT AT SKATING RINK.

At the conclusion of the skating session at the Rink this evening "Norman the Wizard" will give an entertainment, commencing at 10-30 p.m. The Wizard is said to be one of the most capable illusionists that has ever visited the East, and his extensive repertoire comprises a number of original and novel feats which are quite new to India in the vanishing and juggling line. "Norman the Wizard" is the recipient of a number of medals from distinguished people in recognition of the excellence of his entertainments.

MISS GOUHAR JAN.

This celebrated Calcutta singer will give a concert on Tuesday next at Ballwala's Grand Theatre, and will include in her entertainment a series of Indian dances. A furore has recently been created in Europe by several well-known exponents of Oriental dances, which, however, are sometimes only Oriental in name. Miss Gauhar Jan is the best known dancer in this country and the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing some of the most famous classical dances of India.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B.' HANDICAP FINAL.

Sherston Baker created rather a surprise in the final round of the Bombay Gymkhana "B" Singles Tournament yesterday evening when he defeated A. E. Kibble-white by two sets to one. The latter had won his previous matches with comparative ease and was generally expected to win the Tournament but Baker's steadiness told in the end and after an interesting contest he was victorious. The play of both players was marked by extreme steadiness and, whereas Kibblewhite had an advantage in his harder smashing, Baker was rather more accurate in his placing and in the end that, coupled with the slight handicap Kibblewhite had to give him, told in his favour. Kibblewhite took the first set and the second was won by Baker fairly easily. The real struggle took place in the final set. After one all and two all had been called, Baker won two games in succession and subsequently led at 5/3. Kibblewhite won the next game and in the following one ran Baker to deuce. With the advantage in his favour, Baker failed at an easy smash and Kibblewhite had one more chance but he did not take advantage of it and Baker took the set and match.

Result:—J. D. Sherston Baker, plus two-sixths, beat A. E. Kibblewhite, scratch 4/6; 6/2; 6/4.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major W. Allason, Bedfords.

Capt. M. R. Crofton, Artillery.

Capt. V. Gilliland, Irish Rifles.

Capt. J. Lees, South Staffords.

Capt. J. Moyse, Bedfords.

Capt. A. M. Wilson, Gordons.

Capt. R. F. Hodgkinson, Sherwoods.

Capt. P. Longmore, Hertfordshire Regiment.

Capt. W. Lousada, Norfolks.

Capt. C. J. Wingfield, E. King's Royal Rifles.

Lieut. P. Elles, Artillery.

Lieut. L. Hussey-Macpherson, Camerons.

Lieut. C. Kennedy, Bedfords.

Lieut. C. S. Reed, Monmouthshire Regiment.

Lieut. G. Roupell, East Surreys.

Lieut. J. Worton, Monmouthshire Regiment.

Lieut. J. C. Grant, Camerons.

Lieut. E. Percival, Medicals.

Lieut. D. Wilkins, East Kents.

Second-Lieut. A. R. Abercrombie, West Surreys.

Second-Lieut. W. Cannon, Bedfords.

Second-Lieut. H. Christopherson, South Staffords.

Second-Lieut. S. Douglas-Willan, South Staffords.

Second-Lieut. C. Emmett, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. C. A. Fletcher, Devons.

Second-Lieut. B. Geary, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. C. Lugard, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. A. R. Munro, Yorkshire Light.

Second-Lieut. F. Ogilvie, Bedfords.

Second-Lieut. J. L. Warren, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieut. G. Wighton, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. N. Williamson, Oxfords.

Second-Lieut. T. Ansell, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieut. Borwick, Hertfordshires.

Second-Lieut. Broad, Leinsters.

Second-Lieut. W. Cobb, West Kents.

Second-Lieut. J. E. Crombie, Gordons.

Second-Lieut. Gordons, South Staffords.

Second-Lieut. A. C. R. Davies, South Staffords.

Second-Lieut. J. B. Ellis, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieut. A. H. Hatton, South Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. S. T. Maunder, West Kents.

Second-Lieut. F. Symonds-Taylor, Shropshires.

Second-Lieut. Williamson, Engineers.

AWFUL EXECUTION BY THE "75'S."

HEAVY BAVARIAN LOSSES AT LES EPARGES.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following was issued by the French Press Bureau on April 5th:—

A detailed account of the action which enabled us to take a large part of the German position at Les Eparges on February 17 and 20 has already been given, and it was further stated in the official communique of March 20 that we had extended our advantage and repelled several counter-attacks.

The engagements that took place on March 18, 19, and 20 were quite as brilliant as those of the previous month. They were carried out in the same methodical and successful style, beginning with heavy shelling, followed by a very prompt attack and fierce hand-to-hand fighting, and closing by rapid fortification of the captured position.

Survivors from the trenches ravaged by our artillery look back upon their experiences with feelings of horror. "It was enough to drive one mad," said one of them. These soldiers belonged to the 4th Bavarian Regiment, which took the place of the 8th Bavarians after the heavy losses sustained by that corps during the fighting in February.

Accordingg to prisoners (whose statements are confirmed by letters found on them) the Eparges redoubt is obtaining a sinister reputation in Bavaria.

According to prisoners' statements, this regiment's losses in February must have amounted to over 2,000 men, including sixteen officers. One battalion was said to have been reduced to eighty-seven men. The 4th Bavarians have been relieved, and the troops who took their place have been told that the trenches still occupied by the Germans on the heights must be held at all costs. One soldier reported that his officers said the general in command had made up his mind to sacrifice 100,000 men, if necessary, to hold his ground at this point.

UNDERGROUND CAPTURES.

After the attack in February, the Germans set to work to construct dug-outs at considerable depth. They picked out all the miners in the division and made them sink shafts, some of which were 25ft. deep, with galleries strengthened by wooden props. When our second attack was made, these men were excavating underground. The displacement of air caused by the bursting of our shells was so great that it blew their lamps out. The whole gang was left in darkness and was captured. The troops in the trenches were not so fortunate. Most of them were killed or wounded by our shells.

The effect of our artillery fire was just as disastrous for the reinforcements despatched to the trenches during a lull. They were caught in a storm of shells. One of the prisoners said: "It was terrifying. We heard awful shrieks of pain."

Our infantry completed the work done by the artillery. They were led with dash and vigour. The fighting spirit and determination to win once more showed themselves in all ranks with a brilliancy worthy of our best military traditions.

A soldier named Bocquet, who comes from one of the invaded districts, made up his mind to score off an enemy who had burnt his home and maltreated his relatives. He was on sentry duty in front of the trench when the German delivered a counter-attack. He dashed on to the parapet, and killed seven men with his rifle and bayonet, after which he rejoined his company and reopened fire. Bocquet has received the military medal.

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"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit charged Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. Pirojshah J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, and Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor appeared for the complainants, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the defence.

Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, examined by Mr. Payne, said he was a trustee of the Parsi Punchayat funds. He had never been a member of the Zoroastrian Conference. His acquaintance of the Parsi community was large and he took interest in religious and other questions affecting the community, and he could speak to their feelings on the subject. As a direct result of the Conference, passions were excited on both sides. As one of the trustees of the Punchayat funds, he received a requisition to convene an Anjuman meeting of the community to condemn the action of the Dastur who performed the navjote ceremony at Rangoon. The requisition was signed by more than 10,000 or 12,000 members of the Parsi community. No meeting was however called. The Trustees were considering the question of holding the meeting when they were told that Dastur Kaikobad was going to acknowledge his mistake and that he was going to promise not to perform any such "navjots" in future. Eventually Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad wrote them a letter saying he had performed the Rangoon "navjote" with the best of intentions, and in his view, according to the dictates of the Zoroastrian religion, but that as he found that the feelings of a large portion of the community had been hurt by it, he would give an assurance that in future he would respect their feelings and abstain from performing such "navjotes." The witness remembered the "navjote" ceremony, performed by Sardar Dastur Kaikobad, about eight years ago, of the children born of a Mahomedan wife by "nikah" of Nawab Framroje Jung of Hyderabad. That excited the feelings of the community very much. No Parsi marriage was valid which was not performed according to Parsi rites.

"NOT VERY ORTHODOX."

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he would not say he was very orthodox. He had never been in favour of the alteration of the Parsi calendar. The effect of the doings of the Conference was that passions were aroused on both sides. Passions were aroused after the Conference came into being. The priests of a fire-temple of which he was a trustee were wroth against the Conference.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he could not say how much feeling was caused by newspaper controversy and how much was caused spontaneously. The Parsi Punchayat case in the High Court excited great feeling, which increased after the Conference had been formed. He wished to add that he had not come there as a witness voluntarily but because he had been summoned.

Mr. Jehangir N. Patel, examined by Mr. Payne, said he was the chief reporter of the "Jam-e-Jamshed." He received a protest signed by about 800 Parsi priests. He passed it on to Mr. Pirojshah Marzban and it was published. The article that appeared in the "Jame" on the Patati day in 1910 was written by Mr. Pirojshah Marzban.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he was present at the second Conference for about five minutes but not in the capacity of a reporter. He was deputed for the first Conference, and he was present.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

GERMAN THREAT TO HOLD OFFICERS AS HOSTAGES.

Germany's threat to make British officers in her prison camps hostages for the crews of her pirate submarines who happen to be prisoners of war in England has elicited a powerful and dignified reply from Sir Edward Grey.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Germany's threat is conveyed in the following message, which was sent by the Berlin Government to the American Foreign Minister at Washington, and transmitted by the U. S. A. Ambassador in London to Sir Edward Grey on March 20.

"According to notices appearing in the British Press the British Admiralty is said to have made known its intention not to accord to officers and crews of German submarines who have become prisoners the treatment due to them as prisoners of war, especially not to concede to the officers the advantage of their rank.

"The German Government is of the opinion that these reports are not correct, as the crews of the submarines acted in the execution of orders given to them, and in doing this have solely fulfilled their military duties. At any rate, the reports in question have become so numerous in the neutral Press that an immediate explanation of the true facts appears to be of most urgent importance if no other reasons than consideration of public opinion in Germany.

"The Imperial Foreign Office therefore requests the American Embassy to have inquiry of the British Government made by telegraph through the medium of the American Embassy at London as to whether and in what way they intend to treat officers and crews of German submarine boats who have been made prisoners in any respect worse than other prisoners of war.

"Should this prove to be the case, the request is added that in the name of the German Government sharpest protest be lodged with the British Government against such proceedings, and that no doubt be left that for each member of the crew of a submarine made prisoner a British Army officer held prisoner of war in Germany will receive corresponding harsher treatment. The Imperial Foreign Office would be grateful for information at the earliest convenience regarding the result of the steps taken."

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador, and, with reference to his Excellency's note of the 20th ultimo, respecting reports in the Press upon the treatment of prisoners from German submarines, has the honour to state that he learns from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the officers and men who were rescued from the German submarines U8 and U12 have been placed in the Naval Detention Barracks, in view of the necessity of their segregation from other prisoners of war.

In these quarters they are treated with humanity, given opportunities for exercise, provided with German books, subjected to no forced labour, and are better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank now in Germany.

As however, the crewe of the two German submarines in question, before they were rescued from the sea, were engaged in sinking innocent British and neutral merchant ships and wantonly killing noncombatants, they cannot be regarded as honourable opponents, but rather as persons who, at the orders of their Government, have committed acts which are offences against the law of nations and contrary to common humanity.

His Majesty's Government would also bring to the notice of the United States Government that during the present war more than 1,000 officers and men of the German navy have been rescued from the sea, sometimes in spite of danger to the rescuers, and sometimes to the prejudice of British naval operations. No case has, however, occurred of any officer or man of the Royal Navy being rescued by the Germans.

Foreign Office,
April 1st, 1915.

GERMANY'S FOOD OUTLOO

ADMISSION THAT WHEAT AND MILK WILL BE SHORT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

In the "Echo de Paris" Senor C. de Ibanez reports a conversation with Professor Sering, an eminent German authority on economics, on the food situation. The professor said the 1914 crop statistics for the whole of the empire had not yet been published, but according to the returns for Prussia and Bavaria, the crop was just up to the average of the past five years.

There was a deficiency of from 8 to 10 per cent. in breadstuffs (wheat and rye), but they could easily be replaced by potatoes. Pigs would have to be slaughtered, but cows could be kept, thanks to the abundant crop of hay. The shortage of oleaginous forage, however, would somewhat reduce the supply of milk. The deficiency in fatty substances would be made up by sugar, of which Germany had twice as much as she needed.

There was an undoubted scarcity of wheat, because the German people were consuming a great deal of bread, more than before the war. The deficiency amounted to about one-third, but Germans were accustomed to bread made from rye, which was exported in large quantities in ordinary times.

"We have plenty of coal, iron nitrates, potash, and phosphates," the professor added, "and we found immense stocks of wool in France and Poland."

EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

SIR AUREL STEIN'S DESCOVERIES.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

"The Times" publishes a communication, which has been received at the Royal graphical Society from Sir Aurel Stein, giving some account of the further work of his official expedition to Central Asia from April to November, 1914. The letter is dated November 22, from Turfan, at the eastern foot of the Celestial or Tian Shah Mountains some 200 or 300 miles west of the province of Mongolia. Sir Aurel Stein's main object was to continue the work of investigating the remains of the old wall which he discovered, and traced for a very considerable distance, and among the ruins of the forts of which he found so many interesting relics.

The expedition started in April from Tunhuang, where the expedition had halted for a short time to recover from its trying winter campaign in the Lop-nor desert, between Turfan and the northern boundary of Tibet. Sir Aurel Stein paid another visit to the cave temples of the Thousand Buddhas, near Tunhuang, and was richly rewarded. He followed the wall for close on 250 miles eastwards. Along almost the whole of this distance the wall, with its watchtowers and small military stations, had been built across what already in ancient times was absolutely sterile desert.

THE ANCIENT WALL.

The wall itself was a very remarkable construction, built of carefully secured fascines of reeds or rushwood, with layers of clay or gravel between them. It was specially adapted to withstand that most destructive of natural forces in this region—slow grinding but relentless wind erosion. This, with the absence of human interference during all these centuries, has left a rich store of remains for the explorer. In many places there remained on the wind-worn surface clear evidence in the shape of pottery, coins metal fragments, and other hard debris which indicated with accuracy the position of the posts once guarding the Chinese border.

As the expedition proceeded beyond the sharp bend made by the Su-lo Hu valley the physical difficulties greatly increased largely from want of water, but there was reward in the ample finds of ancient records on wood of furniture, and implements of all sorts which were brought to light at the ruined watch stations. Conclusive evidence shows that all these had been left behind by the Chinese soldiers who during the first century before and after Christ had kept guard over this most dismal of frontiers.

Sir Aurel Stein was very much impressed by the engineering skill which was required to adapt the defensive line of the wall to different local conditions. In May he started on a fresh line of investigation, the object of which was to follow the united course of the rivers of Souchou and Kanchou down into Southern Mongolia, and to explore what ancient remains might be found along it and in its terminal delta. The early history of this region attracted him greatly, as he has no doubt it formed part of the wide dominions held by those earliest nomadic masters of Kansu, the "Great Yuehchi," or Indo-Scythians, and the Huns, whose successive migrations westwards so deeply affected the destinies of Central Asia, as well as of India and the West.

IN THE DESERT REGIOUS.

While Sir Aurel Stein carried out his explorations to the northwards, his surveyor, Lal Singh, proceeded in another direction to carry out surveys of practically unexplored regions. He still found remains of the wall to the northwards, and the observations which he made upon the hydrography of this now practically desert region, are full of interest. He found traces of extensive irrigation, which for some reason had been abandoned long ago. He examined the ruined town of Khara-Khoto, and the position and remains proved to his satisfaction that this could be no other than Marco Polo's "City of Etzina," where in ancient times travellers bound for Karakoram, the old Mongol capital, had to lay in victuals for forty days in order to cross the great desert, where there was no habitatio nf waiting place.

Here Sir Aurel Stein collected many valuable relics—Buddhist manuscripts, and prints, many fine stucco relievos and frescoes, miscellaneous records on paper and household utensils. Finds of coins, ornaments in metal and stone, etc., were abund. Everything pointed to the conclusion that the abandonment of the settlement must have been caused by difficulties about maintaining irrigation. In the course of these journeys Sir Aurel Stein met with an unfortunate accident which hampered him very considerably, though after a short rest he continued the work of the expedition.

Altogether before the expedition arrived at Turfan, many valuable additions were made to the previous work of the leader, both archaeological and geographical. Around Turfan there are many ruined sites of Buddhist times to which Sir Aurel Stein proposed to devote a few months, while his surveyor would find ample work in mapping the extensive and little-known desert ranges of the Kuruk-tagh, between Turfan and Lop-nor depressions.—'The Indiaman."

MULTAN CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, April 30.

Three accused were acquitted yesterday. The judgment on remaining seven will be delivered on Saturday. The tribunal will then take up the Juggawala case from Muzaffergarh.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 1, 1915.

MAWKISH SENTIMENT.

One or two of our Church lights have recently been airing their views as to that brotherly love with which we ought to combat German hate, and more mawkish sentiment in that vein, "Love thy neighbour as thyself" is an ethical code which raised the Christian creed to its present place among the religions of the world. It embodies the noblest sentiments to which humanity can aspire, and it regulates society among the world's most civilised races. From this teaching has flowed that love and pity from which our hospitals and refuges for the poor and institutions to promote the well-being of the lesser creation have sprung. No sane being of any nation or creed could desire to see so lofty a sentiment in any wise diminish its sway over the minds of those who follow the teachings of the Man of Nazareth. But, at the same time, this injunction is surely qualified in its application to our every day existence and above all in its reference to one of our neighbours,—the Germans.

Considerable commition has been caused in England by an injudicious utterance on the part of Canon the Hon. Edward Lyttleton, to the effect that Gibraltar should be internationalised as a return for a similar treatment of the Kiel Canal. On the face of it this is such utter nonsense that it barely deserves comment; save that it is eloquent of unhealthy and mawkish sentiment, which must be nipped in the bud, especially where they are harboured among those who can extend their malignant influence to a large and important class of future citizens, some of whose number, from the Officers Training Corps, are already serving their country and its Allies in the trenches. That a person who occupies the position of Head Master of Eton, on whose historic playing fields the Battle of Waterloo, was won, should give way to such an absurd outburst, is almost inconceivable, and that he should find an able second in a Canon of St. Pauls is even more so. After all we are subject to the influences of environment, and Dr. Lyttleton, who enjoys the reputation of mixing with the boys more than any "Head" in England, has possibly fallen of late a victim to the teachings of the lower fourth buffoon. In some quarters it has been argued that it is a queer corollary of our Public School system that the head masters should be clerics, a state of things incomprehensible to Continentals. The Church has supplied the great schools with some of their most excellent pedagogues, whose beneficient influence on their one-time pupils has extended to the senate, the camp and the Court, but we must confess that Dr. Lyttleton's pronunciamentos make us wonder, if, after all, there is not something to be said against head masters being drawn from the ranks of the Church,—if the teachings of Christianity can be so distorted in the pulpit by a man who is supposed to develop the minds of Britain's future rulers. Surely it is the duty of all Christians to lay Germany low. Do not our tremendous efforts to achieve that end bespeak our love for our neighbours? But if at the end of this war we permitted Germany's chastisement to fall short of her deserts, we might be showing our love for Germany, one of our neighbours. But what of the rest? Would it bespeak any particular love for France or Russia or our own Colonies and India, to leave them at the end of this campaign once more exposed to the eccentricities of "Weltpolitik"? We think not.

The policy of offering the other cheek to the aggressor is all very well but it is not practicable, nor are its results of the nature one would desire. Brigham Young when asked what he would do to a man who smote him on the right cheek, replied, "I would give him the left." When pressed as to what he would do if the left cheek also were smitten the great Mormon leader snapped out, "Then I would give him Hell"; which is surely more to the point than saying "I would (*par exemple*) give him Gibraltar." Germany is, as the Zulu would say, a snake in the long grass, and it is essential to the common good that the grass should be destroyed and the snake killed,—stone dead! The contention that it is only by love that we can kill German hate is an argument which might find unanimous support in Bedlam but never out of it, for the simple reason that any man who loveth Germany hateth thereby all his other neighbours. Let us not have any mawkish sentiment about the enemy who laughs at drowning men and women, murders babes and tries to slaughter little girls. Those who have any charitable feelings to spare can better expend them in ameliorating after the war the condition, not of the Germans, but those who suffer from the sacrifice of their loved ones on the altar of Empire. And as for our Public School masters, they would do well to heed the words of "Punch" who says:—

Let schoolmasters observe the wholesome rule.
Of sticking closely to their job and school.
And leave to our political advisers.
The management of Gibs and Kiels and Kaisers.

THE TIDE AT THE FLOOD.

Sir William Wedderburn has made an important contribution to the discussion on Congress Organisation which has been lately developed in the columns of "New India." The key-note of his contribution may best be expressed in those words of Shakespeare which tell of "a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." It is needless to say that few more momentous junctures have arisen in the history of India them the one which will be presented by the immediate future. Apart, therefore, from the fact that any statement from the pen of Sir William Wedderburn has an authoritative value, the article in question is most opportune to the moment. The subject of the Congress Organisation is certainly a very large one and Sir William has done well to emphasise the central point which, at present, overweighs in importance every other consideration. This point resolves itself into the question, how best to secure effective and harmonious co-operation between Congress workers in India and in England.

The first thing to remember, according to Sir William, is that, in view of the fact that the great objects to which these two classes of workers aspire are the same, and that the accepted principles too are the same, it is essential that the management of current affairs in England should be entrusted to workers on the spot, if the work there is to prove effective. In his analysis of the work of the Congress, Sir William has brought out the significance of its two correlated aspects with a completeness that is rare. "This great scheme of national reform," he observes, "has always consisted of two parts, each complete in itself, neither effective without the other. There is the work of consolidation to be done in India, and there is the work of propaganda to be done in England; each requiring separate expert guidance based on special experience of surrounding conditions." During the past thirty years of its chequered history, the Congress has successfully accomplished its work of consolidation,—a task which once seemed insurmountable. The result is that a stage has been reached in the political evolution of the country when national reform, in all its bearings, is urged by the unanimous voice of Indian opinion. It is, as it has been, the business of the British Committee of the Congress to carry out the propaganda by pressing the case for India, as set forth in the programme matured by the Congress, upon the attention of the Imperial Parliament and the British public. Until recently it was almost a forlorn task successfully to ventilate Indian grievances before Parliament where even the discussion on the annual Indian Budget had the effect of emptying the House. Nevertheless it is on the Imperial Parliament and on the British people,—to whom the Imperial Parliament itself is responsible,—that all the hopes of India are centred, and Indian political reformers must still continue knocking at its door. The moment is and will be, in the immediate future, most favourable and opportune. The British public is in the happiest of tempers so far as India is concerned. And what is more, some of the great and influential journals, voicing the views of liberal-minded Englishmen, which were but yesterday almost indifferent to the claims of India, are now stoutly championing her cause. Another such favourable opportunity will probably never come again. The cause of India needs now to be pleaded, day in and day out, in England. "But," as Sir William pertinently asks, "are the means available, adequate to the desired end? Have the Congress leaders in India risen to the occasion? Do they give to their fellow-workers in England that whole-hearted and generous support, personal and financial, without which Indian aspirations cannot hope for fulfilment? It is on the character of the answer that is given to these questions that the realization of these aspirations will chiefly depend." Sir William rightly gives prominence to the necessity of a permanent deputation of trusted Indians in London, who will not only press the cause of India, but also act as a link between the East and West, in order to maintain touch and a good understanding between Indian public opinion and the ruling power at Whitehall. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the late Mr. W. C Bonnerjee as permanent residents in England and the late Mr. Gokhale as a frequent visitor there, admirably formed such a link. But it is "a lamentable fact that at the" present turning-point in her history, India fails to maintain in London even one single accredited Indian representative of Congress interests. "A constant stream of deputations is necessary to fill the place occupied by Messs. Dadabhai, Bonnerjee and Gokhale."

But any ambitious programme,—and no programme that is not ambitous will serve the purpose,—cannot be effectively carried out without adequate funds. Sir Willam Wedderburn naturally feels disinclined to dwell on the painful default of financial support from India. So far the existing organisation, dependent more or less on the spasmodic generosity of individuals, has been living from hand to mouth. It must now be brought home to every Indian that political reform is not possible without a vigorous and proper organisation, and that such an organisation cannot be maintained without a permanent fund. There are many people in India who do not realize the important propaganda work that is being, and can be, carried out in England. The need of endowing a National Fund is therefore very urgent.

Notes of the Day.

A New Era in Journalism.

To-day marks the opening of a new era of journalism in the history of Bombay. A little over two years ago this journal made its appearance in the arena of journalistic competition in this Presidency, and we may be pardoned, if, at the moment that we are entering upon an extended sphere of usefulness, we venture to express to the public of Western India the gratitude we feel for the support which has enabled us to achieve in so brief a period, a success which is unparalleled in the history of newspapers in this country. That success has shown that there is a healthy demand in this part of India for a journal which is up-to-date in its character as a newspaper and whose views are inspired by honest motives and expressed,—in the words of a good old phrase,—without fear or favour. We cannot expect always to command the sympathy of all our readers for views on subjects, often of a highly controversial character. We recognise the more gladly, therefore, the support we have received throughout from people of all shades of opinion. That there is still a wider field for exploitation has been impressed upon us by the applications for registration from intending subscribers which have inundated this office since the announcement was made of a reduction in our rates of subscription,—a result which has fully justified our expectation that we should be more than compensated for the sacrifice involved by the increase of circulation. It may be taken as a sign of the general progress of Bombay that, from to-day it will be served by two daily journals at the popular price of one anna, while in the case of one,—ourselves,—the public, by availing themselves of the opportunity of becoming regular subscribers, can obtain their daily paper very much cheaper even than for that price. We have no doubt, that there is room for two morning papers in this Presidency at a popular price, and we wish our contemporary every success in its entry to a sphere in which we have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly.

The Sultan and an American Journalist.

There is something extremely amusing in the "interviews" which the Sultan and the Grand Vizier are reported to have given a representative of the Associated Press of America. Of course it is well-known that American "interviews" like the Sphinx are one of the wonders of the modern world, and the analogy proceeds further, inasmuch as the origin of both is veiled in mystery. The convictions which the Sultan expressed no doubt originated from the indigestion from which, says Oscar Wilde, Yankees are known to suffer; and our main interest in this "interview" is to know what was the condition of the "interviewers" pulse when he woke up! The Sultan is reported to have stated "I am convinced that the Dardanelles cannot be forced." It is doubtful whether his Imperial Majesty would have cared to express a similar conviction about American Press interviews. It is also interesting to know that the Sultan granted the interview at the Donabaglche Palace, and that "he sat on a divan." The stage setting is perfect, the only thing missing for a good variety scene being the genus of the nether sex, the narghilehs and an odalisque or two. Unhappily for the "interviewer" Constantinople is not Timbuctoo and many people know a great deal about it. The Sultan grants interviews in his Palace, which is furnished not in Turkish style but in the mode of the first Empire, and the "Divans" are conspicuous by their absence. There are far less "Turkish divans" in Constantinople than in the fake art shops in Broadway and no doubt the windows of one of these emporiums, which sell everything from Shakespeare's tooth-brush to chewing gum inspired this remarkable interview. We can commend this unknown journalist's enterprise more than his ingenuity.

The Embargo on Cotton.

The news which has been cabled that the export of cotton from the United Kingdom has been prohibited to all countries except Russia, France, Spain and Portugal cannot have occasioned much surprise out here in trade circles. And why this embargo should have a depressing effect on the Indian market, is difficult to understand. Some time ago Sir William Ramsay had some correspondence with Lord Moulton, of the High Explosives Department of the War Office, on the total exclusion of cotton from Germany and Austria, and Sir William considered that the Government should make a definite declaration that the enemy was not being furnished with the material for gun-ammunition. A number of other prominent people identified themselves with the same question, representations being forcibly and persistently made that as wool and copper had both declared contraband, cotton should come under the category.

A Necessary Restriction.

The gentleman responsible for the explosives affected the usual deep concern, with a promise that the subject should receive his serious consideration. Such a stereotyped form of reply to the wary diplomat augured the "pigeon-hole," and Sir William and his associates at once proceeded to give the high-metalled Lord another jog-up by asking for something a little more definite in the shape of a reply, pointing out at the same time that a great deal of cotton was on its way to Germany *via* Gothenburg and Genoa, and that unless England excluded cotton, she was virtually supplying the enemy with ammunition. Subsequently representations of a similar nature were made to the President of the Board of Trade, who made short shrift of the agitation by reducing the question of munitions to "smoke" without much ado or indecision. The embargo now imposed shows, however, that wiser counsels now prevail and the prohibition restricting the British Isles to exporting the staple to the four countries named should have an appreciable effect on Germany's supplies.

Shipping Profits.

The P. and O. Company's half-yearly dividend at the rate of ten per cent. announced by Reuter, must be considered as fairly satisfactory work, for, if we are to take the published returns of some of the other great Lines as a sample, a few very valuable "trimmings" must also have been realised in the shape of a shareholder's bonus, additions to reserve fund, depreciation account, etc. What is tolerably certain is, that, in spite of the war, dock and labour troubles, and additional heavy expenditure, the year has been financially the best for shipping for a long time. It has been generally thought that, while tramp owners were reaping a rich harvest, Liners were not doing particularly well. When shipping expenses increase, the first to feel the bad effects are those that have to maintain a regular service. They have to keep the beaten track irrespective of the cost of coal and enhanced rates of other essential commodities or contingencies. And they cannot extract from their clientèle the great increase of revenue the tramp owners get when their boats are plying under charter.

The Cunard Line's Profits.

Another thing has to be borne in mind,—that large numbers of a Liner fleet are commandeered by Government, and these have to be replaced by vessels chartered in the open market at very high rates. The preliminary figures of the Cunard Line's report are available and are surprisingly good. Before allowance is made for debenture interest and depreciation of ships, the profits amount to £1,087,000, which is practically £80,000 better than last year's results, and the increase easily covers the 10 per cent. rise in dividend, or bonus as it is called. With the Cunard Company, this extra ten per cent. bonus may be taken up in shares at par or in cash at the option of the shareholder. The P. and O. is not a whit behind the Cunard in enterprise or opportunity, and with a precedent of such a kind to judge by, our premier Company may be expected to "do" their shareholders handsomely even in this year of severe trial and tribulation.

China and Japan.

The other day Count Okuma, the Japanese Prime Minister, declared to a news agency that the negotiations with China were proceeding satisfactorily. He denied that his country was seeking to establish any monopoly in China or to infringe in any way the interests of other Powers. He denied the statement that she was trying to get up a protectorate over China. He asserted that American and English criticisms on her action were based on false information purveyed mischievously by German agents, and that when the "final disclosures" were made it would be found that the entire situation had been "grossly exaggerated." Commenting upon Count Okuma's declaration, the "Daily News" stated that, while everyone in England was at least willing and even anxious to put the best possible interpretation on Japan's activities, it was difficult to understand what object the Japanese Government could have in submitting quietly to a campaign of calumny, when the demands from which this campaign springs were, to judge from Count Okuma's statement, wholly reasonable and moderate. The news that Reuter has just telegraphed marks the first important stage towards the "final disclosures," and is a significant commentary on the declaration of Count Okuma. According to this telegram Japan has now informed China that she will consider the retrocession of Kiaochao, but Tsingtau will be a treaty port with a large Japanese settlement and with Japan controlling the railways, customs and post office. But it is significant that the offer is conditional on the acceptance by China of the Japanese demands. A summary of what these demands are was given in these columns sometime ago, and as we then pointed out these demands were actuated by Japan's fears regarding the independence of the Yellow races and her determination to keep that independence intact. That this is her determination is evident from her most recent offer to China.

Official and Personal.

We regret that by a printer's error the name of Mrs. Hepper, who presented the Aga Khan's cup and the medals to the prize-winners and runners-up on Thursday evening, was wrongly spelt in our issue of yesterday.

The Bombay Chronicle.

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

CULTURE OF THE EAST.

THE ARTS OF ANCIENT PERSIA.

THE COCHRAN COLLECTION OF PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

Reviewed for "The Chronicle."

Professor A. V. W. Jackson and Dr. Yohannan of the Columbia University have published a catalogue of the collection of Persian manuscripts including also some Turkish and Arabic ones presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. "Persian illuminated manuscripts are growing rarer every year as connoisseurs and collectors well know, and are ever increasing in value because of the exquisite miniatures with which the finer ones are adorned. In this realm and in the line of artistic embellishment Persia was able, four or five centuries ago, to produce specimens of art that have never been equalled elsewhere in their particular way. The Persian scribes, moreover, were unrivalled masters of calligraphy because the art of beautiful handwriting was cultivated as one of the highest and most refined accomplishments. The bindings, likewise, in which the Persians chose to clothe the work of their best writers were often master-pieces of workmanship." This is a sufficient *raison d'être* for a compilation which is presented to the public with the authors' usual systematic arrangement and erudition. "Persia had to borrow from China certain elements "including grace of line and other features, that were to be developed further with subtle skill by Mongol artists in Transoxiana and Turkestan." But on the other hand she lent to Mughal India some of her refined gifts so that the artists at the courts of the Emperors Akbar, Jehangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb were the greatest portrait miniaturists of the world. No book collection belonging to a Moslem country would be complete without a fine copy of the Quoran and the oldest manuscript, presented by Cochran, is a particularly valuable specimen of the Mahomedan scriptures in two volumes achieved on a date corresponding to June 29, 1427. The copy was transcribed by the grandson of Tamerlane. To illustrate the Holy Book by portraits would be against the doctrine of Islam but exterior ornamentation was permissible and accordingly this copy was beautifully adorned. In its vicissitudes it was handed down to the Mughal emperors till it came into the hands of the bigoted Aurangzeb, who, on the back of the last leaf, makes a note touching the history of the manuscript and dates his memorandum as in the year 1638, that is to say, more than two centuries after the manuscript had been prepared. Each manuscript is described with that care and accuracy which are characteristic of the works of Dr. Jackson. Another historical manuscript is that of the poem,—Haft Paikar of Nizami. It is a romantic epic on the subject of the Sasanian king Bahramgur, who reigned in the fifth century. It was presented to Akbar by a courtier who was appointed to the governorship of the Punjab. A memorandum and a painted medallion on the first page records the fact of its being offered as a tribute to the Mughal sovereign in 1580, when we know that Akbar was at Lahore. The imperial seal and other memorandum testify to the fact of the presentation and especially of the royal ownership. The volume also descended to his grandson, Shahjahan, as is attested by official signet. These manuscripts contain five rare miniatures by Bahzad, the most famous of all Persian painters; and it is particularly noteworthy that each of the miniatures is signed in the marvellously minute handwriting of Bahzad which was so fine that in our day we need a microscope to decipher it. The finest in the entire set, according to the compilers, is a magnificent manuscript of the works of Nizami copied by the famous calligraphist Sultan Muhammed Nur who completed the copy in 1525. This superb codex came originally from the library of the Safavid kings of Persia and was among the treasures of the Shahs who succeeded them. It was written on heavy gold-frosted paper with a different marginal colour to differentiate each of the poems and is bound in a flap cover "which is a specimen of rare beauty in the way of binding; but beauteous above all are fifteen miniatures with which it is adorned." They are a product of Mirak who was a celebrated pupil of Bahzad. Incidentally the pictures open up for us the question of the method of the disposal of the dead in ancient Persia. The Shah Nama often speaks of the tombs of its heroes and so also we have

illustrations which go to show that at least side by side with the peculiar practice common to this day the pre-Moslem Persians seemed to have practised some form of burial, probably of bones. One illustration for instance in Shah Nama manuscript depicts "Behman in the mausoleum of Gushtasp," and there is a representation of the sarcophagus on which is inscribed a couplet intimating that those who departed this life have passed through dust to paradise." The Parsis have always remarked upon the singular Chinese features of the portraits of their ancient heroes. In that connection there is a note in Persian in a manuscript in this collection which is of special interest. The note says with reference to the portraits in the manuscript, "the painting in this book is Chinese work; in that territory the beard is very scanty and for that reason the artist has everywhere drawn Rustam without a beard; it is absurd to paint Rustam as beardless." A manuscript of the time of Shahjahan seems to have been owned by a Parsi, since it bears a memorandum recording that it "passed to Jamagi Mobedi from Mir Salman Khan Saman." The photographic reproduction of the Oriental portraits contained in this beautiful volume represents the advanced science of the West which has made available to the entire English speaking public the beauties of a particularly fascinating species of the Oriental art. Any selection of photographs from this fine collection would alone be an index to one's taste. They are all exquisitely executed but perhaps scholars would hail with special delight the reproduction of the memorandum in the handwriting of Aurangzeb.

G. K. N.

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Among the announcements of the Cambridge University Press is "The Modern Study of Literature," by Richard Green Moulton. This is an introduction to literary theory and interpretation by the Head of the Department of General Literature in the University of Chicago. The purpose of this work is to discuss the Study of Literature: what it must become if it is to maintain its place in the foremost ranks of modern studies. The author's previous well-known books on literary criticism and his long and successful experience in the public presentation of literature have especially fitted him for the authoritative discussion of this great problem of modern edutation.

BELGAE:—1576 AND 1915.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Three hundred and thirty years ago an English Expeditionary Force was fighting in the Low Countries, fighting too for the same ideals of political justice which, threatened by Prussian militarism, have brought the forces of the Empire again into the field. Then, as now too it must be, the finally decisive factor was Britain's naval supremacy in the Pacific, the English Channel and the North Sea. It was British seamanship and gunnery then that broke Spain's attempts at world power, and when the history of the present war comes to be written, no historian will overestimate the influence of the same decisive element. A writer in the current number of the "Calcutta Review" points out a very piquant literary treatment of the doings of long-forgotten English soldiers who fought over the very ground which their descendants of the present day, supported by their comrades in arms from every corner of the Empire, so heroically hold, and shows how Elizabethan worthies looked and commented upon contemporary "Belgian Atrocities" which were brought about by Spanish "Culture." "Read in the lurid light of the last few months," he says, "the last cantos of Book V. of Spencer's 'Faerie Queene' seem almost a prophecy allegorising as they do the rising of the United Kingdom." In 1555 Philip II of Spain became King of the Netherlands and from that time onward his resolute endeavour was to stamp out Protestantism there, as he had done in Spain. His efforts culminated with the proclamation of the Inquisition in 1565, the despach of Alva to Netherlands in 1567, the formation of the "Council of Blood," the condemnation of Egmont and Hoorn, and the defeat of the Dutch rebels under Lewis of Nassau. The doings of the "Council of Blood" soon amounted to mere butchery. The centre of Alva's authority was Antwerp and in 1576 there followed the infamous "Spanish Fury," and Spencer's account of it reads, indeed, almost like an anticipation of an official report of the modern "German Fury":

> Her strong foe, who had defeated cleene
> Her stately towres and buildings sunny sheene
> Shut up her haven, mard her merchants' trade
> Robbed her people that full rich had been . . . . . .

Soon, however, as the result of the heroic efforts of William the Silent, five of the seventeen provinces of Holland, bound themselves as one body to defend their liberties "with life, blood and goods." It is this struggle which Spencer allegorises. Belgae is a widow, mother of seventeen stalwart sons. But of these only five remain, the rest having been slaughtered by her monstrous foe, Geryneo, who is Philip of Spain. He tells how in her desperate straits she sends over two of her sons to the Court of Mercilla (Queen Elizabeth) imploring aid; how the appeal is listened to and Prince Arthur comes to succour Belgae and how he finds her in woeful plight. Then follows a picture of the distress of the Low Countries, every word of which has a poignant appeal to-day:

> "Ay me (sayd she)" and whither shall I goe?
> Are not all places full of forrein powers?
> My pallaces possessed of my foe,
> My cities sackt ....."

Eventually the liberation of Netherlands was accomplished by Maurice of Nassau and indirectly by the Maritime power of England, though Spencer makes Prince Arthur overcome Philip. But it is the language in which Spencer, "sage and serious," sums up the whole matter in a stanza that to-day seems of particular force.

> It often falls, in course of common life
> That right long time is overborne of wrong,
> Through avarice, or power, or guile, or strife,
> That weakens her, and makes her party strong;
> But Justice, though her doom she do prolong,
> Yet at the last she will her own cause right;
> As by sad Belge seems; whose wrongs though long
> She suffered, yet at length she did requight
> And sent redress thereof by this Briton Knight.

In the end this brave Briton Knight leaves Belgae, restored to her country, her people free and prosperous. And was it not a prophetic Spencer who wrote?

> Then he (Briton Knight) with Belgae did awhile remaine
> *Until he had her settled in her raine*
> *With safe assurance and establishment.*

A GREAT LITERARY SALE.

RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE BRONTE POEMS.

A great sale on behalf of the Red Cross Society was to have been held at Christie's on April 12th. At the very last moment writes C. K. S. in "The Sphere," it was considered desirable to add a literary section to the sale, which otherwise consisted mainly of pictures and works of art generally, although there were five literary curiosities—a Sheridan manuscript, for example. A letter from Mr. Edmund Gosse in "The Times" caused a magnificent response, including a beautiful piece of manuscript of Jane Austen's given by her collateral descendant, Mr. Austen-Leigh; the volume of Brontë *Poems* which is noted on this page, given by Mr. Reginald Smith, K.C., beautiful manuscripts of Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Austin Dobson, and other well-known writers, given by the authors; an autograph Swinburne volume, given by the Dean of Norwich; a letter of Dr. Johnson's, and, indeed, an infinite number of interesting literary treasurers.

Seventy years ago, says Mr. Shorter, à propos of this rare first edition a little volume of poems published in London at the expense of the authors—Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Exactly 30 guineas—a legacy—was devoted by three shy but ambitious daughters of a Yorkshire parson to the production of the book. They had very little money, but their hearts were set on literary fame, and so these *Poems* duly appeared. Only two copies were sold, many copies were sent to the reviewers, some half-dozen to men of distinction in literature—De Quincey, etc.—and the remainder were left unbound until the printers, Aylott and Jones, sold them to the firm which had so successfully published *Jane Eyre*.

Hence the little volume of precisely the same issue has two quite separate values according to its title page, and when you see in a bookseller's catalogue the item, *Poems*, by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, with the Smith, Elder title page, marked as a "first edition," it is not technically wrong. But with one title page the book is worth several pounds, with the other—a fabulous amount. I do not believe there are ten copies extant. I have one, for which I have been offered (and refused) £100.

Mr. Reginald Smith has another, of which he kindly permits me to reproduce the title-page, and this copy is unique indeed. It is Charlotte Brontë's own copy, and it not only bears her valued autograph but the—in this case—illuminating word, "Manchester." For the poems were issued in 1846 while Charlotte was staying in Manchester—in Boundary Street, Oxford Road—for an operation upon her father for cataract. The book appears to have been issued in July. Charlotte took her copy with her to Manchester in August, and here in a cheap lodging wrote her name in it. In this same month she received back her novel, *The Professor*, from one of the publishers who rejected it with "a curt refusal." In spite of that fact it was in these same lodgings that Charlotte commenced the novel that was to bring her so much fame—*Jane Eyre*.

C Brontë
Manchester
Sept^r 21^st 1846

POEMS

BY

CURRER, ELLIS, AND ACTON

BELL.

LONDON:
AYLOTT AND JONES, 8, PATERNOSTER-ROW

1846.

The Title-page of the Brontë "Poems."

This copy of the rare first edition of the Brontë "Poems" is Charlotte Brontë's own copy and bears her autograph. It is the property of Mr. Reginald Smith, K.C., of Smith, Elder and Co. He has generously given it to the Red Cross Society, and it was to be offered for sale at Christie's on April 12, when it ought to have fetched a very high price.

* * * *

The comic spirit in Russian literature is hardly even suspected of existing by most English readers. They know nothing, for instance, says "The Spectator" of the succession of satirical comedies which through more than a century have been the pride of the Russian stage. They are almost unacquainted as yet with the comic side of Dostoevsky's genius, which is most prominently shown in some of his short stories not yet given to us in English. There is, therefore, reason to be grateful for a new edition of a twenty-year-old translation of Gogol's *Dead Souls* (T. Fisher Unwin, 6s.), which Mr. Stephen Graham, in a new preface, rightly describes as 'the greatest humorous novel in the Russian language." Like other famous comic romances, it tells the story of a chain of adventures loosely strung together; but Chichikov, its hero, who is at once a shameless impostor and a sympathetic human being, is an entirely Russian character. Unfortunately the present anonymous version leaves much to be desired while the size of the print is likely to discourage many readers; and it still remains true, as Mr. Maurice Baring has said, that "whoever gives England a really fine translation of this work will do his country a service."

Literary Notes.

"Marriage By Conquest" is the title of Warwick Deepin's new novel down for publication by The House of Cassell next week. In his latest book Warwick Deeping returns to the romantic venue, choosing for the setting of his tale the fair Sussex country at the time when men wore swords and did not forget to use them. The story deals with the wooing of a fair widow by two men, the one an exbuccaneer smuggler and bully and the other a scholar and dreamer.

* * * *

Frank Danby's latest volume "The Story Behind the Verdict" has just been announced by Messrs. Cassell for immediate publication. Lately "Frank Danby" has been devoting her special attention to many of the stories which have emanated from the Courts of Justice. It is her desire to penetrate behind the veil which lies between the public and the actors in those real life dramas which has inspired her newest volume.

* * * *

Mr. Robert Kerr, of Greenock, whose death has just taken place at the age of a hundred, was one of the last links with Burns. He served his apprenticeship as an engineer, and when about tweety years of age he was for a considerable time resident at Tarbolton erecting new mill machinery. He had then the opportunity of becoming acquainted with several contemporaries and acquaintances of Burns, and it is a fact of some significance and importance that without exception they denied the charges of drunkenness and other offences brought against the poet.

* * * *

The forthcoming book on the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," should be of interest to many. Mrs. Craik (Miss Dinah Maria Mulock) was born at Hatshill, Stoke-on-Trent. Other interesting birthplaces are within a few miles' radius. Hartshlll is quite near to Penkhull, which gave us Sir Oliver Lodge, and it overlooks the birthplace of John Lightfoot (1602-75). Within view is Shelton, whence hailed Elijah Fenton, poet and co-translator with Pope of the "Odfssey"; and a mile or more away is Newcastle-under-Lyme, where Major-General Harrison, the regicide, was born in 1616. Burslem, too, which claims Josisah Wedgwood as her son, is but a mile or two distant; while just outside the Potteries district Robert Buchanan was born, at Caverswall.

* * * *

Messrs. Methuen are about to publish "More Thoughts on the War"—a little book which contains further papers by Mr. Clutton-Brock. These articles were originally published in the "Times" Literary Supplement, and they reflect the changing moods of a sensitive temperament. The little book is uniform with the same author's "Thoughts on the War," which has had a remarkable success.

Rheims.

Rheims has been subjected to another Bombardment.

"Vengeance is mine, "saith the Lord," I will repay."

Fairest of Temples since the Hellene raised
The Thesian fane;
Noblest of shrines where erring man has praised
God's Holy Name. . . . . .
Reduced to dust!
Thou who art just
Thou knowest whose this deed of deathless shame!

* * * *

The poet loved to linger in its walls
In that sweet hour
When the last ray of day departing falls
With soft'ning power;
And the chimes were wont to chant from out its graven tower

* * * *

He loved to muse in its mysterious dusk
Awhile in prayer;
Till midst the fumes of incense and of musk
The Christ loomed there
And for a space He made a sorrowed world seem fair.

* * * *

The Artist found it but a Dome of Dreams
Without a taint;
A sacred song in marble's frozen themes
No hand could paint
Before the cold and nerveless gaze of Hero, King and Saint

* * * *

Yet he too in the still ate Holy food
Within that fane,
And felt 'tis "only noble to be good"
O countless gain!
Now when such turn to thee, alas they'll turn in vain.

* * * *

The cold, the shallow and the worldly-wise
Would through it stray;
And when its glory broke upon their eyes
Sought out "the Way"
To that sweet calm whose powers never fade away.

* * * *

For they were ennobled, felt 'tis good to soar
Awhile from earth
To those warm skies whose dews benignant pour
To feed our dearth;
Even as the Apostle spake they had a second birth.

* * * *

Here, Capet, Valois and the Bourbon knelt.
In hope Divine;
Forgot the sceptre and unhitched the belt
Before Thy shrine;
Whilst Thou didst peer into each bosom's sullied mine;

Poets and Priests, Plebeians, Artists, Kings
From age to age,
In the vast hope of finding Better Things
Made pilgrimage
O rise ye Dead arise !—to curse the vandals' rage.

* * * *

Fairest of Temples since the Hellene raised
The Thesian fane;
Noblest of shrines where erring man has praised
God's Holy Name . . . . .
Reduced to dust!
Thou who art just
Thou knowest whose this deed of deathless shame.

* * * *

And, as for thee thou land of sweet Romance
And Chivalry;
The Heir of Rome—soft violet-veiled France
Thou shalt be free
And we who mourn to-day will yet rejoice with thee.

* * * *

These days shall pass as vanish evil dreams;
Thou shalt be whole;
And from the dust will rise a loftier Rheims
A grander "Soul"
Blent with the immortal mind and majesty of old.

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

* * * * * * * *

A NEW BOOK ON ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE.*

A remarkable number of books have been written on Bridge in all its forms. This is scarcely surprising when we bear in mind that Bridge and Royal Auction Bridge are games eminently suitable for study through the medium of books—with obvious advantage, as some one has remarked, to those who can apply their teachings in actual play. Games of the Bridge family are divisible into two wholly distinct parts—a theoretical part—the declarations and the opening bid, and a practical part—the subsequent play of the hand. The variety of situations that arise in the theoretical part readily lend themselves to study and analysis, and it is possible to acquire in a few days a first rate working knowledge of the modern principles of bidding without taking part in actual play over the bridge table. Any one who has misgivings regarding the correctness of this assertion should read the book before us. Practice at the card table is a valuable adjunct, but the player who neglects his book education of Bridge is seldom a reliable and desirable partner.

An American writer has said that the most important part of the game is over before a single card has left the leader's hand. We believe this but we are far from wishing to enter into a discussion of the relative importance of the declarations and the play—that has already been discussed at great length (see Robertson p. 9, Badsworth p. 44, Foster p. 187 and many others). Our point is that a valuable insight into the principles of the game may be acquired from books, just as a knowledge of chess openings and endings, and chess strategy may be acquired from books.

Nor is the practical part of the game neglected. There are many example hands and test hands from actual play in this book, and indeed we would not be far wrong in making the general statement that none of the leading authorities has committed the mistake of making their work unduly theoretical.

There is moreover the personal element that enters so largely into games played in partnership—an additional reason why practice should supplement theory. "There is the overcautious man who will never take chances, and the man who also bids his hand to the full limit; while some men are so fond of defeat that they will go half way to meet it. One must be timorous with the rash and adventurous with the timid."

We are tempted to make one more quotation.

"l.c. Conversation at the card table is as a rule a great deal overdone. It is the bidder who seldom bids and the doubler who seldom doubles that makes the most reliable and desirable partner. As Sydney Smith would say 'those flashes of silence' make his conversation the more perfectly delightful.

"The golden rule for declaring is that with a hand holding out game possibilities a player should assume the attack, otherwise he should be on the defensive. And the golden rule for the continuation of the bidding is that a player should take any reasonable chance to make the game or to keep the other side from making the game, but he should refrain from taking any chances if the game cannot be made either by his side or by the adversaries.

"These are the central ideas round which the entire scheme of bidding revolves."

* Royal Auction Bridge by Edmund Robertson, The "Field" Office, 7s. 6d. net.

THE MADRAS LITERARY JOURNAL.

The special attraction of the April number of this number of this journal is a poem by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and a well-attempted review by Mr. S. K. Ramaswami Sastri of Mr. C. F. Andrew's poems which were recently published in booklet form. This Literary Journal is devoted to the young men of India and conducted to a large extent by themselves. Its ideal is simply to bring to the light of the day the best in the younger generation. Among other representative productions of Mr. Andrew's ardent and sympathetic art Mr. Ramaswami does well to give prominence to his sonnet to Sister Nivedita,—a sonnet which shows the deep kinship of soul between her and the poet and is a perfectly true and genuine appreciation of her genius and her love for India. The sestet therein runs thus:—

"She loved, and though she left the outer fold
Of Christ, to love's commandment she was true,
Leaving her home to make a stranger's woes
Her own in Christ like act; for she was bold
To toil and suffer, till death claimed its due
In high Darjeeling, 'mid the eternal snows."

The poem on the "Taj Mahal" which is another piece selected for approbation has a sympathetic interest, being a translation of a Bengali poem by a young teacher at Shantiniketan, Bolpur, who died at the early age of 21. Another article to which attention may be called is a humorous sketch of the long and unending life of Monsieur Custom who is always found to be a perplexing mixture of good and evil. But we are not quite as sure as the modest writer of this article, that like the Austrian Empire the dual monarchy of M. Custom is fast becoming a top-heavy tottering affair. Variety and excellence, according to the Editor of this journal, are its watchwords. Variety it indeed has and though it has not attained the full standard of the excellence at which it no doubt aims, its contents give high promise for the future.

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

GRANDPERE JOFFRE.*

The appointment of General Joffre to the supreme command of the French Army was a bolt from the blue. A bolt, as a matter of fact, from the blue South, where the pleasant land of France in the Department of the Pyrenees-Orientales abuts on to Catalonia. France on more than one occasion has looked to the South for its saviours. The Duc de Vendome was a southerner, and it was the Reds of the Midi who marched from Marseilles at the dawn of the Revolution, with leafy branches stuck in their rifle barrels, chanting the song of Roget de Lisle, the song which was to set not only France but Europe aflame, and become the inspiring anthem of that country. But what France knew in 1911 meant little to the rest of the world. Not even everwakeful Germany realised the importance of the appointment. We, as usual, in our insular indifference, knew nothing about it. We only heard of the great French Generalissimo last August, when the Fates had rung up the curtain on the tragic drama of Armageddon. But although the name of Jogre was known, we remained in ignorance of the personality of the man, and I think (writes Holbrook Jackson in "T. P.'s Weekly") we doubted his ability until the battle of the Marne, when this silent and mysterious soldier revealed the greatest piece of military strategy in the annals of warfare We then understood the meaning of the retreat of the Allies almost to within hailing distance of Paris, and the world realised that France had produced a military genius and a national hero.

I.

Even now the personality of Joffre is veiled in mystery. Until recently little had been written about him, even in France, and that little revealed rather an idea than a personality. We have seen portraits of the Generalissimo, but they do not help. They depict a strong, capable, and apparently amiable man in an Indian summer of middle age; a plump and well-preserved figure, which looks as if it could yet defy the advancing years for a decade or so. For the rest, Joffre's portraits picture a kindly sphinx.

The biographical facts are brief. He was born in 1852 in the Commune of Rivesaltes, Pyrenees-Orientales. His father was a cooper, and, like many of the folk in that border Department, of Spanish descent. Joffre *pere* was evidently a thirfty craftsman, with a proper regard for the social and educational standing of his family. One can imagine that coopers in the sunny and lazy South do not worry overmuch about education. But Joffre the elder did. And young Joseph, or, to give him his full name, Joseph Jacques Cesaire, went to the best school in the place, and rapidly developed a latent talent for mathematics. He was a silent, tall, and very fair boy, addicted to books rather than games; what English schoolboys would call a "swat" or a "grind." I doubt whether he had to put up with the usual rebuffs of the studious youth, although I cannot support my doubt with evidence. But, it is on record that Josph was recognised amoag the fellows as a masterful boy.

II.

Whether he knew it on not, Joseph Joffre was a man of destiny. Certainly no one else knew it, for he never possessed those tricks of brilliance which sometimes indicate genius, but more often mere cleverness. in his heart, however, Joffre must have felt into the future. He plodded for France, he dreamt in redoubts and trenches; his mind was absorbed by such things. But not aimlessly; Joffre plodded with purpose. As a boy he heard the iron hoof of Prussia beating on the frontiers of France, and before he had been a year at the Polytechnique the Prussian hordes were tramping through Alsace and Lorraine. With the rank of second lieutenant, Joseph Joffre, aged eighteen, went forth to defend France in the war of 1870. To show that the young soldier was not merely a mathematical engine of war in the making he wrote poetry at about this time. Rather bad poetry, I am afraid, and not all to be compared with his mathematics. But the dream of the man was there. Mr. Alexander Kahn translates a couple of his lines as follows: "The dreams of my hope and the visions of my love lie in seeing our rifles resume the march on Strasbourg." Joffre's dream has been the consistent policy of his life, the essence of his patriotism. After the battle of the Marne h was able to see a part of that dream realised, and he expressed his satisfaction to his troops. "As for me," he said, "if I have done any good I am awarded by the greatest honour that ever came to me duriny my whole career, the honour of commanding men like you. It is with deep emotion that I tender you my thanks for what you have done; I owe to you the realisation of that towards which all my energies have been continuously strained for the last four forty years, I mean the Revanche of 1870." Thus we have it inherent in his life and admitted in his words. Joffre is not so-much a man as a purpose, an idea, the instrument of a national ambition. Not since Napoleon has it been possible to say of any single Frenchman that he is France.

III.

Yet there must be a human Joffre as well as this almost abstract purpose of a man. The genial lines in the strong face that gives away no secrets, the kindly eyes, betray humanity at the back of the silence and the reserve. There are facts also which bear this out. Joffre, for instance, has found time to put a margin of domesticity about his laborious days. He has been twice married, his first wife dying in the first year of their happiness. The present wife of the Generalissimo has presented him with daughters, who have been captured by the new athleticism of modern France, and, during happier times, may have been seen any morning cantering with their father in the Bois.

IV.

Promotion with Joffre was rapid, although he did not have his opportunity of real distinction till late in life. After the war of 1870 he was entrusted, Mr. Khan tells us, to organise the new defences of Paris, and it was on his plans and under his direction that the fortifications at Enghien were erected. It was on the ramparts of one of those forts that Marshal MacMahon, surrounded by his staff, called a young lieutenant, who had worked well and spoken not a word, and said to him, "I congratulate you, captain!" Joffre was twenty years old, and to be promoted to a captaincy so dramatically, and congratulated by his chief so openly, was a rare honour. "How could I help it?" said the Marshal fterwards. "My heart went out to the young fellow." And just as the young Joffre inspired the love and admiration of his chief, so has the Joffre of to-day inspired the love and faith of the officers and men of the French Army. It is related of a Frenchman of a visit to Dresden during the Agadir incident in 1911 that, on being twitted by a German officer about the lack of efficiency and discipline in the French Army, he replied: "You are right. We have not your discipline. We have replaced it by the love of the officers for their soldiers and by the love of the soldiers for their officers, thanks to which our officers could be able to make their soldiers pass through the eye of a needle. We have no generals? All right! And you? Who have you? And what proofs have they given? As a matter of fact, of all our French generals I only know one, but I know him well. That is the Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre. I advise you not to meddle with him." Joffre's experiences as a soldier, up to the catastrophe of 1914, were confined almost entirely to engineering. He served in Indo-China, and in a little city of that outpost of the French colonies a boulevard bears his name. In 1893 he led the successful expedition across the desert of Sahara to Timbuctoo, and his only literary work, which amounts to little more than a brief and soldierly pamphlet, des-

* "Life of General Joffre." By Alexander Kahn. (Heinemann. 1s. net.) "My March to Timbuctoo." By General Joffre. With Introduction by Ernest Dimnet. (Chatto and Windus. 2s. net.)

cribes that campaign. In this book we have the only hint of his latent power as a leader of men. Up to then, and even since, he was known as a master builder of fortifications, and to this day he knows more about trenches than any other Frenchman. Indeed Joffre was one of the first to anticipate the trench war of to-day. Of course, we must not take the opinion of the Frenchman quoted above tooo literally. Discipline is a *sine qua non* of armies. Joffre is a disciplinarian, but he is not a bully. He has Kitchener's suspicion of women in warfare. "Women have nothing to do with the Army," he said; "I fear them as much as I fear intoxicating liquor." And the rules he makes regarding the womenfolk of his officers and men he applies to himself.

V.

His discipline, in the main, takes the form of being prepared. During the retreat from Mons, for which he had prepared in a manner that has since started the world, a staff officer arrived at headquarters with a despatch after the Generalissimo had retired for the night. Joffre had given instructions that he has not to be disturbed before 5 a.m. and that directions would be found for any emergency in certain marked envelopes. These were opened, and the solution found for the difficulty that had arisen, which he had foreseen and prepared for. In a memorable speech before the war he said, "You can improvise nothing in war." He lives up to that belief. He is said to be an insatiable worker. During these times he uses up two chauffeurs a day, and when he is not dashing about the fighting lines in his high-powered car he sits with his ear glued to the telephone. He carries every detail of the immense battle front in his retentive memory. He knows his country so well that he rarely has to refer to a map. But, worker as he is, he does not fuss. He commands by inspiration and suggestion, not by shouting, Therefore do the French soldiers love him, and they show their willingness to work for him, fight for him, and die for him. by their affectionate reference to him as Grandpere Joffre.

* * * *

The popularity of Oriental cults at Rome has always been regarded as one of the signs of the Empire's decadence. Fear of a parallel state of affairs in America seems to have prompted the writing of *Hinduism in Europe and America* by Elizabeth A. Reed (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 5s. net). The author, with a view to discouraging her compatriots from coming under the insidious influence of Swamis and Gurus, paints a most lurid picture of Hinduism as it is practiced in India. The mere publication of an eccentric work of this kind is a tribute to the continued progress of Oriental culture in the United States.

THE BEST OF "PUNCH."

(From "Punch" April 7th).

NEW PAPERS.

(One noteworthy feature of War-time has been the production of a number of fresh journals. But it must not be supposed that they have all been issued on our side, and a glance at the announcements here following will prove that the same spirit of enterprise animates both enemy and neutral countries.)

LAND AND UNDER WATER.

Published by
HOHENZOLLERN AND TIRPITZ.

All readers are invited to enrol as members of our Hate Club, in connection with which there is this week announced.

A SIMPLE COMPETITION

in which valuable prizes are offered for the best new terms of abuse for application to England.

THE AUSTRIAN ECHO.

Edited by FRANCIS-JOSEPH HAPSBURG.

BERLIN PRIVATE WIRE.

Special Notice.—The Proprietors of the above Journal beg to intimate that their Przemysl Branch Office has been closed until further notice.

THE CRESCENT MOON.

A Monthly Revue, edited by
ENVER BEY.

The Magazine of the Constantinople Smart Set.

"In and Out of Town" is a regular feature, read by all wishing to know the movements of Stamboul Society.

Special Notice.—The Advertisement Manager would respectfully point out to House Agents having desirable seraglios to let in Asia Minor that a Unique Opportunity offers.

ROME CHAT.

THE ONLY PAPER READ THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Published weekly in Neutral-tinted Wrapper at No. 1 Via Media, Rome.

THE TRANSATLANTIC SPECTATOR.

A PRO-BRITISH-GERMAN-AMERICAN REVIEW.

Edited by Professor WOODROW WILSON and published weekly at The White House (semi-detached), Washington.

LAUGHTER AND DEATH.

WHO shall forbid the righteous to deride
Death, when the awful presence draweth near
And their strong souls, emancipate from fear,
Face him unshaken and unterrified?
In such celestial mirth the saints abide
And enter Death's dark stream with goodly cheer,
For whom the trumpets sound with welcome clear
As they pass over to the other side.
Such joy is born of Heaven; but what of those
Who laugh at Death, although a woman dies,
And draw voluptuous rapture from the throes
Of mangled men who drown before their eyes?
Surely no dread eternity of pain
Shall cleanse them from this hellish laughter's stain.

GROWS HAIR OR MONEY BACK

Novel offer of leading chemists.

The remarkable improvement in the hair that has so frequently and invariably been reported following the use of a simple hair remedy composed of 1 oz. Lavona de Composee, ¼ dram Menthol Crystals and 3 oz. Bay Rum, has caused such widespread interest and comment that many chemists now keep it put up complete and ready for use under the name of Lavona Hair Tonic. Its uniform success in destroying dandruff, stopping falling hair, promoting hair growth, and making thin, dry, brittle hair thick, soft, glossy and luxuriant, has been so astonishing that the manufacturers of Lavona Hair Tonic, in order to show their unlimited confidence in its merits, have arranged with leading chemists everywhere to sell it under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money back, signed by the chemist from whom you purchase it. No claim is made that Lavona Hair Tonic is any better than that which any chemist can prepare from the above formula, but if you wish to convince yourself of its truly remarkable merits without risking the loss of an anna, go to any good chemist to-day and ask for a bottle of Lavona Hair Tonic, "The kind they guarantee."

EVERY MOTHER CAN SUCKLE HER CHILD

if she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Babies are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of artificial feeding are avoided if Baby is breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two mothers to **rear triplets at the breast.** A few doses prove its value.

Write for "Practical Advice to All Mothers," post free from Jamnadas Bros. Bombay. Lactagol quickly proves its powers. Of all chemists, Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6. Sole manufacturers E. T. Pearson & Co., London.

LACTAGOL

Mother's security for hea

BABY'S HEALTH

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL PROVISION STORES COMPANY

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL.) Tel: No. 937

Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have newly opened at **Holland House**, next to Hotel Majestic, where **Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Cheese, Asparagus** and all sorts of **Provision Stores,** such as **Biscuit, Jams, Oilmanstores,** etc., etc., are always in stock. Fresh consignments received fortnightly.

Just a visit to our premises will make the public save gharryhire to market, and assure them of our low current **Market Rates.**

All sorts of **Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes** and **Pipe Mixtures** are always in stock, at very moderate prices.

The **Refreshment Room** has first class accommodation.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner served at moderate rates. Special monthly terms on application.

J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.E.H.S., D.B.O.A., (LOND.)

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. *Best quality glasses.* *Prices very moderate*

THE ONLY ADDRESS—**HORNBY RD.**—OPPPETIT'S LIBRARY.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
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Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

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Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

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AGENTS WANTED.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO,

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
Rs. 3 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED FLEET OFF CHANAK

MADYTOS AND GALLIPOLI OCCUPIED.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

GREAT BATTLE BEGUN IN ARRAS DISTRICT.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent wires from Mitylene that the Allied ships are in front of the Chanak Forts, and troops have occupied the towns of Madytos and Gallipoli.

A "Daily News" message says that the prisoners taken by the Allies number thousands, including many officers.

Unofficial despatches from France state that a great battle has begun in the Arras district. In the recent fighting round Ypres, three thousand German prisoners were taken in two days. The British Territorials played a very gallant part in the battle, many received their baptism of fire, yet they behaved like seasoned troops.

Despatches from Rotterdam state that furious fighting continues on the Yperlee Canal and the British are attacking with constantly increasing strength. The British have also taken a vigorous offensive in the La Basse district.

It is officially announced that the fighting in Lorraine has resulted in a French advance of four kilometres on a front of 25 kilometres.

Aircraft appeared over Ipswich and dropped incendiary bombs on a house, one of which fell into a child's bedroom which was soon a mass of flames. The father rescued the child.

THE BLOCKADE "HUMBUG."

ONE MERCHANTMAN SUNK IN A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The Admiralty announces that one British merchantman was submarined and four fishing vessels sunk or captured during the week ending 28th instant, out of 1,441 arrivals and sailings.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

RIFLE FACTORY BOMBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A French aviator on Tuesday dropped bombs on the mauser rifle factory at Abendorf, Wartemburg. He is believed to have destroyed a quantity of rifles and machinery. Yesterday six bombs were dropped by one or more Allied aviators at Friedrichhafen.

FORCING THE DARDANELLES.

NAVY AND ARMY FORGING AHEAD.

FORCING THE DARDANELLES

ALLIED FLEET OFF CHANAK.

MADYTOS AND GALLIPOLI OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 30.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wires from Mitylene that the Allied ships have reached Vrysey in front of the Chanak Forts.

Allied troops have occupied the towns of Madytos and Gallipoli.

Turkish and German prisoners have been sent to Lemnos and Tenedos.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS.

TURKS ANNIHILATE A REGIMENT OF DECREPIT DONKEYS.

LONDON, April 30.

A message to the "Daily News" from Imbros says one of the landings by the Allies was effected as the result of a comic ruse.

Covered by fire from warships a thousand donkeys with dummy baggage and mountain guns were landed. The Turks sent a strong force thither, meanwhile the real force landed easily some distance away. A regiment of decrepit donkeys was annihilated.

The prisoners taken by the Allies number thousands, including many German officers.

The Queen Elizabeth took an active part in the bombardment which the correspondent saw in progress at ten in the morning on Tuesday. It was still intense at midnight. The moon was nearly full and the picture was beautiful, though terrible. The flashes of the guns were like flashes from a series of enormous lighthouses. He counted one hundred and fifty shells from the big guns of the Fleet during the half hour before midnight. The bombardment was renewed at 5-30 on Wednesday morning.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN SUVLA BAY.

ENTIRE BATTALION CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 29.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Allies successfully continued operations yesterday in Suvla Bay, on the Aegian, somewhat northward of the Narrows, and captured an entire battalion of Turks.

FURTHER CONTINGENT LANDED.

AUSTRALIANS INSTALL BATTERIES.

LONDON, April 30.

A telegram from Volos states that a further contingent of Australians disembarked on Gallipoli yesterday and immediately installed batteries.

REJOICINGS IN AUSTRALIA.

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

LONDON, April 29.

Reuter learns that there were great rejoicings in Australasia on receipt of the Imperial Government's message congratulating the Australians and New Zealanders on their gallantry and achievements in the Dardanelles.

A spontaneous demonstration was held in the ground of Parliament House in Wellington and patriotic speeches were delivered by the Mayor, with cheers for the King, 'our boys' and members of other Dominions. The National Anthem, Rule Britannia and Tipperary were sung.

CANADIAN HEROES.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN OTTAWA.

LONDON, April 30.

A memorial service for Canadians who died on the battlefield was held in Parliament grounds yesterday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and all the authorities were present.

2,500 troops for overseas service paraded before an immense concourse.

The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church preached a most impressive sermon.

RESPIRATORS FOR THE ARMY.

LONDON, April 30

It is announced that the public in a single day supplied respirators for the whole army.

DARDANELLES EXPEDITION.

HOW THE FLEET HELPED THE LANDING.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 30.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs from Rabbit Islands, Dardanelles, under date April 26th, that he witnesed the bombardment.

At midday there was a pall of smoke at the mouth of the Dardanelles only comparable to a corner of Sheffield at its smokiest.

Columns of smoke and flames were rising from Kumkaleh, Seddulbahr and the adjacent villages. Several small ships could be discerned, at a distance up the Straits, evidently directing the fire of the battleships on the Narrows. The largest warships were stationed on the European side, and their discharges were often at the rate of twenty a minute. Away to the left, outside the entrance, stretched a line of transports.

The bombardment was intense. At 2-30 in the afternoon fresh fires on the Asiatic shore followed shattering salvoes, and the pall of smoke thickened, obscuring the view of the Straits. Then the ships moved, firing higher up the Straits and enabling one to view the batteries at the entrance, which had apparently been knocked to pieces. Clearer atmosphere at three in the afternoon showed warships working off Kephez point. Two battleships were still farther in, proving that all serious opposition ashore, up to the Narrows, was silenced. The firing was at its maximum at four in the afternoon, when the battleships in Erenkeus Bay were very active.

The first sign of the Turks reply was after four, in the shape of a great splash in thewater followed by others, while clouds of shrapnel smoke flecked the sky above the entrance. The Turkish battery which was driven from Seddulbahr by the artillery landed at Cape Helles was seen returning at six in the evening.

It was observed by a warship which found range at the first shot. The Turks fired three times in reply, but the battery gave no signs of life after seven shots from the warship. Meanwhile the Allied troops had landed on both shores. There was a fierce artillery duel between their guns and the Turkish artillery posted beyond Eskihissarlik. A British battleship took part in the duel which ended in the Turks being silenced.

The Allies are apparently in complete possesson of the extreme tongue of the peninsula and the shores of Sural Bay on the west side.

RUSSIANS BOMBARDING BOSPHOROUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent states that Russian ships are now bombarding the forts in the Bosphorous, six miles from the entrance where the Bosphorous turns south-east. If these are destroyed the ships will be able to bombard Constantinople at a range of under 14 miles.

EASTERN FRONT.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 30.

It is officially announced that the enemy's attacks west and north of the Niemen, north of Suwalki, north of Prasnysz, near the Uzsok Pass and in the direction of Stryj, where attacks have been repeated and desperate, have been repulsed.

FIERCE BATTLE NEAR USZOK PASS.

ENORMOUS AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent mentions a message from Budapest reporting that a fierce battle near the Uzsok Pass has been raging in the past week. The Austrian losses are 45,000, including 21,000 prisoners. The Carpathian roads are rivers of liquid mud.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says that the Russian threaten to envelope the village of Uzsok which is slightly on the Hungarian side of the Pass.

SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES.

HOW BRITISH SAVED THE SITUATION.

EYE-WITNESS'S STIRRING NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 30.

A message from "Eye-witness" with British headquarters, dated the 27th instant, says that the German offensive which resulted in the second battle of Ypres, was not unexpected, since the movements of troops and transport behind their front had been detected for some days, but the peculiar and novel nature of the attack was a surprise which was largely responsible for the measure of success achieved.

The attack was originally fixed for the 20th instant, but was postponed until the 22nd, when a steady north wind favoured the action of asphyxiating vapour.

Besides the gas apparatus the Germans employed asphyxiating grenades, bombs and shells.

The enemy's determined offensive, though it menaced Ypres itself, has not as hitherto the appearance of a great effort to pierce the line and capture the Channel ports as in October.

The only result has been to inspire our troops with greater determination to make the enemy pay tenfold for every act of frightfulness.

DETAILED VERSION.

LONDON, April 30.

The following is a detailed version of the despatch from "Eye-witness" at Headquarters regarding the fighting around Ypres.

The German plan was a sudden onslaught southwards, with the object of gaining the crossing of the canal south of Bixschoote and getting well behind the British left in a position to threaten Ypres.

Some time after gases were released the Germans charged over practically unresisting French colonials, who were immediately, affected and pressed silently and swiftly south and west.

They were able to surprise and overrun a large proportion of the French troops who were billetted behind the front, and bring some French guns, also ours, under hot rifle fire at close range.

The withdrawal of the French colonials and the sight of a wall of vapour following them was the first intimation to the British on the left that all was not well.

As their flank was exposed the British were ordered to retire to St. Julien. Their splendid resistance saved the situation.

Meanwhile, the Germans hotly shelled various tactical points north of Ypres, and our reserves gathered in groups discussing the situation.

IMPRESSIVE SIGHT.

Suddenly a staff officer rode up and ordered them to stand to arms. The troops in a few minutes were marching northwards to the scene of the fight. Nothing more impressive could be imagined than the sight of the British falling in quietly in perfect order amid the wild confusion caused by panic-striken refugees swarming along the roads.

A confused fight was in the meantime proceeding north and north-east of Ypres giving evidence not merely of the gallantry and steadiness of the troops but of the remarkable presence of mind of the leaders.

A HUGE MOB.

Behind the wall of vapour came the Germans, their mouths and noses protected by pads soaked with bicarbonate of soda. They came like a huge mob, rushing the town, and a battery of 47 guns was overwhelmed in a moment.

Several field batteries further in the rear were unable to come into action till the Germans were within a few hundred yards, but not a gun was lost. One battery was taken to the flank, swung round, and then fired point blank and checked the rush. Another opened with guns pointing almost in opposite directions, and the enemy, being on three sides, was under a very heavy cannonade.

GERMAN RETIREMENT.

The Germans now thought that the British infantry threatened an advance in vastly superior numbers, and slowly retired without any sign of confusion, to St. Julien, fighting every step.

Help was soon forthcoming for the reserves, whose officers led them forward without waiting for orders, attacked the Germans with the bayonet. A melee ensued in which we more than held our own. Both sides lost heavily, one German battalion being especially severely handled and its colonel being among the prisoners. Other reinforcements arrived at nightfall and fighting continued by moonlight, repeated bayonet charges driving back the Germans and recapturing heavy guns.

CANAL CROSSED.

The situation was now somewhat restored north of Ypres, but the enemy farther west crossed the Canal occupying Steenstraete and Hetsas. Crossing three-quarters of a mile south they held several points on the west bank. We were shelled all night. Two heavy German attacks at Broodseinde, East of Zonnebeke at 1-30 in the morning were repulsed.

YPRES IN FLAMES.

Ypres was now in flames as the result of intense bombardment. Early in the morning of the 23rd, with the co-operation of the French, we strongly counterattacked.

Entering the wood west of St. Julien we attacked the Germans with the bayonet. We had to advance in the open, but the dash of the troops was splendid.

One man, typical of many, had his rifle smashed by a bullet, but fought with an entrenching tool.

The losses on both sides were severe.

We entrenched at eleven in the morning, when the German wedge was removed to some extent, and the immediate danger was over.

Our progress at various points in the afternoon further strengthened the line in spite of the German capture of Lizerne.

The Germans at three in the morning of the 24th, under cover of gas, again attacked east of St. Julien and also advanced to the west.

EVERY INCH CONTESTED.

Large masses about noon attacked St. Julien, and the British retired contesting every inch, repeatedly counter-attacking, but a gallant handful of some two or three hundred held out in St. Julien till late at night.

Our line was reestablished at night seven hundred yards to the rear.

Meanwhile there was persistent fighting along the canal, the enemy forcing a crossing at Boesinghe, and strongly holding Hetsas, Steinstraete and Lizerene.

We delivered a strong counter-attack against St. Julien on the morning of the 25th, and gained ground, but were checked in front of the village.

The Germans in the afternoon made repeated assaults in great strength near Broodseinde, supported by tremendous cannonade and asphyxiating bombs, but all were repulsed with great slaughter to the enemy.

We took forty-five prisoners.

The situation at nightfall was unchanged.

FORESTALLING THE ALLIES' EFFORT.

BRITISH ATTACKING NEAR LA BASSEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—It is unofficially reported that the British reoccupied St. Julien on Tuesday but Sir John French's last mention of the place was in the definite statement that our line now passed south thereof. The unofficial reports also state that the British are attacking in the neighbourhood of Armentieres and La Bassée.

The military critic of the "Journal de Debats" is disposed to believe that the German attacks at Ypres are only faint. The Germans are endeavouring to forestall the Allies' effort and are likely to attack at more than one point, most seriously perhaps in Eastern France.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

BOMBS DROPPED ON IPSWICH

LITTLE GIRL NEARLY KILLED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 30.

An aircraft, whether Zeppelin or aeroplane is not known, appeared over Ipswich and dropped several bombs, one of which of an incendiary character fell on a house containing a family of three.

It dropped into the bedroom of the daughter aged twelve and struck the chest of drawers which immediately became a mass of flames. The father rescued the child.

The flames spread to two adjoining houses which were practically gutted.

THREE HOUSES BURNED.

LONDON, April 30.

An earlier message from London states that enemy aircraft dropped incendiary bombs on Ipswich and Whitton on Friday morning.

Three houses were burned, but it was not known whether there were any casualties.

FIRES IN BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

LONDON, April 30.

Aircraft bombs have set fire to three houses in Bury St. Edmunds.

GREAT BATTLE BEGUN IN ARRAS.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE AT YPRES.

THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 29.

Unofficial despatches from France state that a great battle has begun in the Arras district.

The damage done by Allied airmen to railway junctions in Flanders has prevented the Germans from bringing up reinforcements to the Ypres region, where the British and French are pressing the offensive and making many captures.

A French paper states that three thousand prisoners were taken in two days.

German counter-attacks are stated to be half-hearted.

GALLANTRY OF TERRITORIALS.

The Canadians have been relieved and are resting. Though the Canadians have the most of the glory, correspondents point out, that the British Territorials played a very gallant part in the battle. Many received their baptism of fire yet they behaved like seasoned troops.

After the Canadians had rushed the wood the Territorials were brought up on Friday afternoon and assaulted Saint-Julien.

They included the Yorks, Kents and Gloucesters. They advanced for hours against machine-gun fire and finally got home with the bayonet among the ruins, capturing many machine-guns.

FURTHER PROGRESS ON THE YSER.

ARTILLERY WRECK A ZEPPELIN.

PARIS, April 29.

A communiqué says: The French co-operating with the Belgians continue to progress Northward of the right bank of the Yser, taking prisoners and two machine guns.

The Germans have dropped bombs on Epernay which is exclusively occupied by ambulance and hospital units.

A Zeppelin recently dropped bombs on Dunkirk. It was badly hit by our artillery and was wrecked in trees between Bruges and Ghent.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON YPERLEE CANAL.

VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE BY BRITISH.

LONDON, April 30.

Despatches from Rotterdam state that the fighting on the Yperlee Canal continues to be of a most furious description and the British are attacking with constantly increasing strength.

The British have also taken a vigorous offensive in the La Bassee district where they have never lost the initiative. Streams of dead and wounded are arriving in Belgium by rail and road.

ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED.

PARIS, April 30.

The evening communiqué says the day was quiet.

A German attack on the Belgians North of Ypres and another at Les Eparges on Wednesday night were easily repulsed.

NOTABLE ADVANCE IN LORRAINE.

PARIS, April 30.

It is officially announced that the fighting in Lorraine since the 15th instant has resulted in a French advance of four kilometres on a front of 25 kilometres.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF UNION FORCES.

CAPETOWN, April 29.

The Union forces have occupied Daberos, south-east of Gibeon, capturing a quantity of live-stock and transport.

PRIVATE LONSDALE'S CASE.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

AMSTERDAM, April 29.

The death sentence on Private Lonsdale has been confirmed and now awaits ratification by the Kaiser.

TRADES AND TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Joynson Hicks strongly urged the Government to allow the use of more codes, especially with the Dominions and India. The present limitation was crippling trades.

The Government replied it was impossible at present to consider the question of increasing the number of codes. The protection of the realm was the paramount consideration.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S STATEMENT.

LIFE IN AMERICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 30.

In the Lahore Conspiracy case the Special Commissioner assembled at 10 a.m., on the 29th instant. The prosecution and the defence were conducted by the same Counsel as before. The accused were arranged in various groups as follows:—

First group—Those of the accused who had engaged their own counsel, the latter consisting of Rauf Ali and Bishen Nath.

Second group—represented by Labhu Rai.

Third group—represented by Raghunath Sahai.

Fourth group—represented by Khalifa Shiyauddin.

Fifth group—represented by Rev. Raj Sawney.

Sixth group—represented by Mukundlal Puri.

Seventh group—represented by Dr. M. Alum.

Amar Singh, the approver, 12th witness, son of Uttam Singh of Nawa Shahr, Jullunder district, aged 22 years, was brought in. The Government Advocate stated that the witness had been tendered pardon by the District Magistrate of Lahore. He had made a statement to the police and Mr. Sohan Lal, First Class Magistrate.

The witness showed the identification he had made on the 28th instant as correct, and then made his depositions.

Amar Singh the approver, in his deposition stated:—

"I was a student of the Vernacular Middle School in Nawanshahr. In 1905 I left that school, came to Lahore and joined the Victoria Diamond Jubilee High Technical Institute, Lahore. I completed thereby a four years' course of mechanical engineering, after which I worked as an apprentice in Mela Ram's factory and later I passed the examination and took my certificate. My father and cousin (Ram Rakha) were in America and my father sent me some money and also a steamer ticket from Hong Kong to Seattle (Washington, United States) in November 1909. On receipt of this cash and ticket I left for Calcutta with four others to go to America. At Hong Kong I met Nawab Khan, the approver. My companions preceded me to America and I remained behind. Eventually I left Hong Kong on 4th February 1910 by "Misnan Sata" and arrived at Seattle via Japan on 4th March 1910. I was allowed to land on 7th March 1910. Munshi Ram of Aur had been sent by my father to Seattle to receive me. He told me that I was to find my father at Portland, a town in Oregon, a day's journey from Seattle. Here I was able to secure some work in a rope factory in Portland. As my father was too old to work any longer I sent him back to India in September 1910. I resigned my post in the rope factory in November 1910 and joined the mechanical classes of the Young Men's Christian Association at Portland. I studied in that school for 5 or six months and when my savings were spent I rejoined the rope factory and continued my studies in the Young Men's Christian Association in the evening classes. I remained in the rope factory for 1½ years. Whatever I could save I remitted to my father. I was getting two dollars a day. After leaving the rope factory I secured an appointment in a saw-mill at St. John, which is at a distance of 12 miles from Portland.

JOINS THAT ASSOCIATION.

While at Portland I had joined the Association started by the Indian residents there. The Association had a reading room. Newspapers such as "Hindustan," "Hindu," "Zamindar," "Punjabi" and "Modern Review" were subscribed for. This Association was organised by one Kumar, known by the name of Guru Dat Kumar, who had come from Canada. He looked like a Punjabi, but I do not know to what part of India he belonged. This Association had a brief existence of about a month as Kumar fell ill and left town and there was no one to carry on the Association. As the subscription of the Indian papers had been paid for they continued to come. In Portland there were about 25 to 30 Indians. At St. John there were several Indians including Ram Rakha, son of Hira Singh, my cousin, Pandit Kanshi Ram, who has been hanged in the Ferozepore case, Karim Ullah probably an Arain of Jullundur, Dalip Singh, jat of Manza Saringwal of District Hoshiarpur, and Muhammad Nawaz Khan of Manza Saba, who had managed to come from Hong Kong after me via Francisco. Pandit Kanshi Ram was contractor of the St. John Mill for cutting, loading and unloading wooden slips on the railway waggons. The other Indians named above were working in the same mill as labourers.

MEETING WITH THAKURDAS.

After I had been at St. John for 1½ years a man by name of Thakur Das came from California and joined our mill. He told us that he was with Sufi Amba Parashad in Persia where he embraced the Muhammadan religion and adopted the name of Ghulam Muhammed. From Thakur Das we learnt that Lala Har Dayal was in San Francisco in California. His name was familiar to us as we used to read his articles in the Indian Press. As our stay in America had imbued us with ideas of liberty we decided to invite Har Dayal to St. John. We had also heard of one Mahasha Rat Chand at Seattle in those days and that he was ill. We collected some money, sent it to him and asked him to come to St. John. This he did afterwards. We learnt that he was a resident of Peshawar and told us that he had delivered several lectures at Lahore in 1906. He was always talking to us about the advantages of unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. Thakur Das, Ram Rakha, Pandit Kanshi Ram and myself lived in the same house at St. John. We collected funds from the Indians in St. John and sent money to Har Dayal for his travelling expenses. This money was sent through Thakur Das. Har Dayal came to us in May 1913. He was accompanied by Bhai Parmanand whom I identified yesterday. When in Lahore I know that he was a Professor in in the D. A. College. Bhai Parmanand stopped with us for two days and on one night he told us that he was going to London for six months to collect materials and study some books on historical subjects as he intended to write a history of India. He left us for New York en route to London. Har Dayal stopped with us for about a week.

STARTING A NEWSPAPER.

We convened a meeting on a Sunday. Har Dayal spoke to us on unity, liberty, equality and human rights. He proposed that a newspaper be started with the object of instilling in the minds of Indians in America and elsewhere the idea of unity. The paper was to be called "Ghadr." The audience promised to give subscriptions. From St. John Har Dayal came to Bridalviel. I accompanied him at the request of my companions. There were about 30 Indians at Bridalviel employed in saw mills. Some of them were Harnam Singh of Kotala, who has since lost his arm, Shiv Singh of Kotla, Amar Singh of Kotla, Hoshiarpur District, Harnam Singh (2) of Hoshiarpur District, Kaku Singh Jat of Ludhiana District and many others. We held a meeting in the evening. Har Dayal again spoke on Unity, Liberty and Equality of man and put forward his proposal for starting a newspaper. A subscription list was opened. The paper was to be called the Ghadr. About 700 or 800 dollars were promised on the spot for the support of this paper, which was to be the organ of Liberty and Equality. Next morning Har Dayal and myself returned to St. John. A meeting of 40 to 50 Indians was called, the Indians of Linton and Portland mills attended it. I knew the following Indians of Linton:—1 Bhai Sohan Singh of Manza Bhagua; 2 Udhar Singh. Of Portland:—1 Jowahir Singh of Patiala State. Of St. John, 1 Ram Rakha, 2 Pandit Kanshi Ram; 3 Thakur Das, 4 Karim Ullah, 5 Muhammad Nawaz, 6 myself and all Indians working in St. John.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE "GHADR."

There were between 40 and 50 Indians who attended this meeting. Har Dayal again laid his proposal for the "Ghadr" newspaper before this meeting and spoke of subscriptions promised at Bridalviel. Ram Rakha, Thakur Das and myself promised to give one hundred dollars each. Pandit Kanshi Ram offered to give 300 dollars in cash and a plot of his land at at St. John worth 700 dollars. Various promises were held out by those present. It was at first suggested that this newspaper should be published at some place near Portland. Har Dayal, however, was of opinion that this paper should issue from San Francisco. He said that he had several American sympathisers at that place. They accepted Har Dayal's suggestion. To raise and collect funds for this paper a committee was formed. Pandit Kanshi Ram became its Secretary, Thakur Das was the Joint Secretary and I was its Treasurer. Receipt form books were duly printed. It was said that similar office bearers and committees would be appointed at Linton and Bridalviel. From St. John Har Dayal went to Astoria in Origon State. He was accompanied by Kanshi Ram, Thakur Das, Ram Chand and others whose names I don't remember. I did not take this trip with him.

PANDIT KANSHI RAM'S ADVICE.

Pandit Kanshi Ram who was recently hanged in connection with the Ferozepore murder case told me on return that they were well received at Astoria and had a very successful meeting and that a managing committee for general funds of which Har Dayal was the Chief Secretary had been formed. Nawab Khan, whom I mentioned before, was Joint Secretary of the Astoria Committee. Har Dayal returned to St. John from Astoria and after stopping with us for a day or two left for San Francisco in California. Subscriptions thus began to be systematically collected by various committees and sent to the Chief Secretary Har Dayal. Har Dayal purchased a hand press in November 1913. As he was dismissed from the Barkley University and was in straitened circumstances it was decided by us that Har Dayal should take 25 dollars per mensem for his personal expenses from the general fund, as his remittances from home were stopped. Har Dayal, Kartar Singh of Manza Saraba and one Gupta of the United Provinces worked at this Press. The first issue of the Ghadr appeared in November 1913.

JOINS THE STAFF.

It was a weekly paper and was in Urdu. One and a half month after an electric printing press was secured. Har Dayal wanted further help to work it and I volunteered my services and resigned my post at St. John. I left with Mahasha Ram Chand for San Francisco. On our way we stopped at Astoria and convened a meeting for raising subscriptions for the Ghadr. I arrived in San Francisco at the end of December 1913. The permanent staff of the Ghadr consisted of (1) Har Dayal, (2) Kartar Singh of Saraba, (3) Harnam Singh of Kotla, (4) Gupta of the United Provinces, who has not yet returned to India so far as I know, (5) Kartar Singh Dukki and (6) myself. About six weeks after we were joined by Basant Singh (Mona), Pirthi Singh, a Rajput of Amballa District, Jagat Ram of Manza Haryana, Hoshiarpur District, Mahbub Ali of Ludhiana side and Inayat Khan, perhaps of Hoshiarpur of Doaba District. Up to March 1914 all of us worked without any remuneration but when subscriptions began to flow in from Canada and other places workers were provided with board, but were responsible for their lodging and other expenses themselves. If any of us ran short of funds he left the place saved something and returned to this work.

WAR IN THE AIR.

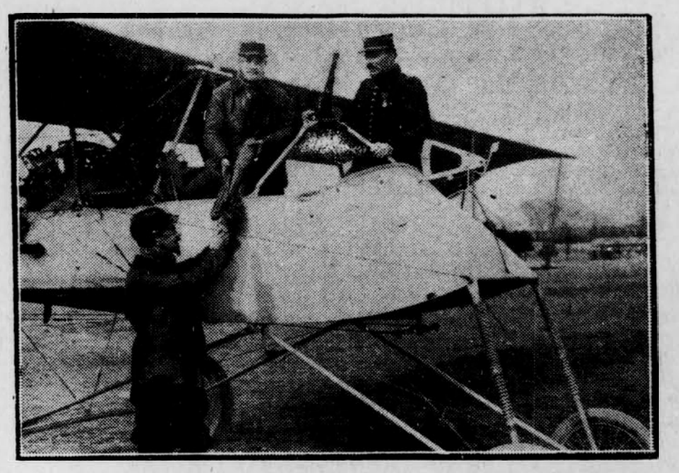

Photo by Wyndham.

French aviators loading up with bombs before setting out for a trip over th German lines.

RESCUED CREW OF THE S.S. BENGROVE

Photo by "Central News."

The British steamer was sunk about 7 miles from Ilfracombe through being torpedoed. The photograph shows their coming to Ilfracombe.

FOUR SEPOYS HANGED.

COURT MARTIAL AT MEERUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The following is published officially:—

At a Summary Court Martial held at Meerut on the 19th April No. 572 Sowar (acting Lance-Dafadar) Ishar Singh, No. 310 Sowar Hazara Singh, both of the 12th Cavalry, No. 2910 Havildar (Quarter-Master) Biba Singh and No. 2848 Sepoy Phuta Singh, both of the 128th Pioneers, were severally and individually arraigned on the following charge; Knowing of the existence of a conspiracy against the State and failing to give information thereof without delay to his Commanding or other superior officers, in that he, at Meerut, between the 2nd February, 1915, and the 23rd March, 1915, being aware of the existence of a conspiracy by the members of the "Ghadr" (mutiny) party to overthrow the Government by law established in British India, in pursuance of which conspiracy one such a Singh and certain other members of the said party were inducing soldiers of the Indian Army stationed in Meerut to breakout into open rebellion against the State, failed to give information thereof without delay to his Commanding or other superoir officers.

The Court found that the accused are severally and individually guilty of the charge.

The Court sentenced each of the accused to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

The sentence was duly carried into execution at the Civil Jail, Meerut, on the 26th April.

A RAJAH SENTENCED.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 30.

The Presidency Magistrate at George Town to-day delivered judgment in the case against Ras & Rajagopal Bahadur, who was charged with causing death by driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner and under the Motor Vehicles Act for driving without a license.

His Worship found the accused guilty of the offence punishable under section 304 A, of the I.P.C., and section 10 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Act.

In case of the former, which is a serious offence His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 450 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

For the latter offence His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suger one month's simple imprisonment.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

BRITISH AVIATORS' SPLENDID INTREPIDITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 28th April:—

The success achieved by the Germans in the new battle of Ypres has been stayed. The Germans have suffered heavily from their temporary success. Their defensive, if not broken, has at least spent itself. The French on the left took Hetsas, having previously occupied Lizerne. The British aviators again exhibited splendid intrepidity and destroyed the railway junction at Courtray and dropped bombs on seven other places on the railway in other parts of the line also. The French have successfully thrown back the German attacks in the neighbourhood of Les-Esparges, south-east of Verdun and assuming the offensive have made progress there; more important still, they have recaptured from the Germans Hartmans-Weilerkopf in Alsace and advanced 200 yards down the western slope.

CAMPAIGN IN GALLIPOLI.

In the attack of the Dardanelles the Allied forces under General Ian Hamilton have landed at Samara Straits under excellent conditions and are continuing the advance. On the Gallipoli Peninsula our troops have had a hard day of fighting, but with the effective help of the navy have thoroughly made good their footing. The French troops according to the French official report are operating against Kum Kaleh on the Asiatic side of the entrance to the Dardanelles and have succeeded in occupying the village notwithstanding seven counter-attacks covered by heavy artillery delivered by the enemy during the night. Landings were also effected, according to the Turkish reports, at Teke Burnu on the European side of the entrance to Kaba Tepe on the western shore on the Peninsula, and at the mouth of the Sighindere.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

Russian demi-official report states that on the 25th April the Black Sea Fleet successfully shelled Fenner, Karbdje, Yuin, Burein, and Uzunger forts at the entrance to the Bosphorous and at forts Kavak and Major further inside the Straits and as the result of the bombardment great explosions occurred.

In the Carpathians the Russians continue to repel the attacks upon their positions but still make no signs of further advance. Stubborn fighting continues in the direction of Stry.

CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

NEED OF HUMANER METHODS

AN APPEAL BY SIR HENRY COTTON

The following article is contributed to "India" by Sir Henry Cotton:—

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Efficiency has always been the aim of the British administration in India, and on the whole the Government may justly pride itself on the attainment of this object. Not more so, indeed, at the present moment than in former times. For instance, during the past ten or twelve years the cost of the police has been just doubled, from two millions to four millions a year, and no one, I suppose, would have the hardihood to say that its efficiency had increased in anything like the same proportion. On the contrary, the returns show a general increase in crime and a marked diminution in the percentage of convictions obtained before the courts. But still, taken as a whole, and having regard to all departments, the claim to efficiency is one which every competent observer must, without hesitation, concede to the Indian Government.

I would never yield to anyone in my zeal for efficiency, which must always remain one of the chief standards by which good government is judged. An inefficient administration is necessarily a bad one, and I have no fear that the Indian Civil Service will ever deteriorate from its high level of administrative ability and success. But efficiency is not the only test of a good administrator. There are supplementary tests which are sometimes forgotten, and among the most important of these is the introduction of humaner methods of government.

It is true that in this direction, in spite of many lapses, the general tendency in India has been towards advance. The young civilian of the present day can have no conception of the state of things which prevailed a few years ago. The officials of the past generation had no experience of the horrors and barbarities which were perpetrated before their time. A little over a hundred years ago wretched creatures were still hobbing about whose right hand and left foot had been cut off as a judicial punishment. Men were impaled for dacoity, and 25 to 50 stripes were inflicted every seventh day for six months for theft. These atrocities were, of course, an inheritance from the Moguls.

THE WHIPPING ACT.

Flogging in the earlier years of the nineteenth century was practically unchecked. In 1834 Lord William Bentinck decided that no amount of expediency would justify a civilised government in allowing this barbarous punishment to continue and directed its abolition. To this day whipping is not included among the punishments of the Indian Penal Code, and the Whipping Act VI of 1864 may fairly be described as one of the unfortunate legacies of the Mutiny. The operation of this Act became a source of horrible abuses. In 1878 there were 75,223 judicial floggings in India; in 1897 the number was 60,087, and in 1900 it was 45,054. These are the worst years, but the number was always excessive. In 1909 a Bill to amend the Whipping Act became law and the annual number of judicial floggings is now reduced to between nine and ten thousand. In 1912, the latest year for which figures are available, there were 2,662 judicial whippings in the United Provinces and 2,205 in Burma. These are always the provinces in which judicial sentences are harsher and less humane than elsewhere. It may be added that the methods there followed never result in any diminution of crime. Is it too much to ask that the Government of Lord Hardinge may now, after the lapse of more than eighty years, revert to the enlightened policy of Bentinck and repeal the Whipping Act altogether.

SEVERITY OF SENTENCES.

This is one direction only in which I appeal for more humane methods of administration. There are many others. Who is there outside the Service who does not know that judicial punishments in India, of whatever sort or kind, are almost invariably heavier than the circumstances call for, and beyond comparison more severe than they are for corresponding offences in the United Kingdom? How often is not a miserable criminal sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for an offence which in this country would be punishable with six weeks or three months by a London magistrate? How often does a Sessions judge in India not sentence for seven years where a judge in England would hold eighteen months or two years to be an ample punishment? This is due for the most part to ignorance and inexperience on the part of men who have not been brought up in the forensic atmosphere of the British Courts, and who are entrusted with judicial powers at an early age when it is their natural ambition to acquire the reputation of a "strong magistrate." But it is impossible altogether to exonerate the High Courts—and especially the Chief Courts—from their share of blame, for they are vested with the widest revisional authority over the lower Courts which they do not always exercise in the interests of humanity and justice. An examination of the published returns show that in this respect also the officers of the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma are the worst offenders, and the figures for Bengal, Bombay and Madras afford a very pleasing contrast to those from these provinces, though it must be said that everywhere in India the tendency to severity may be traced.

CAPITAL SENTENCES.

I have lately dwelt in these columns on the hanging proclivities of the Sessions judges in the United Provinces and Burma, and have no need to dilate now on that topic. But it is obvious that this indiscriminate resort to capital punishment in preference to the alternative sentence of transportation is a painful evidence of the absence of humane methods of administration in those provinces. Strong magistrates who are addicted to flogging naturally fall into the groove of inflicting capital sentences when they become judges.

FINE PROCEDURE.

There are one or two provisions of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code to which I feel bound to refer in this connexion. In England, if a man is sentenced to a fine and does not pay, he suffers a short term of imprisonment in default, and this imprisonment purges the fine. But in India it is a customary thing for a Court to sentence a man to a fine, say, of fifty rupees, in addition to imprisonment, and to direct that in default of payment of fine he be sentenced to a further period of, say, six months' rigorous imprisonment. Such imprisonment, by the way, is always rigorous. This seems bad enough, but the point is that this additional punishment does not purge the fine, and the unfortunate prisoner remains liable after his release for an almost indefinite period to all kinds of pains and processes from the Court for the recovery of his fine. It would be a humaner method of administration to apply the British procedure to India.

BAD LIVELIHOOD CASES.

Again, in how many thousand cases in India are not men sentenced to long terms extending generally to one or two years' rigorous imprisonment without any specific charge being brought against them, but simply because they cannot furnish security for good livelihood? This is a terrific power to place in the hands of the police and a "strong magistrate," and undoubtedly is liable to gross abuse. In the absence of a return I am obliged to draw my blow at a venture, but I challenge contradiction when I affirm that many thousands of such cases do occur every year. Here surely there is room for another humane reform

PRISON CLASSIFICATION.

Another obvious measure is suggested by the dictates of humanity. In England there are many classes of prison punishment, and a judge, in sentencing an offender, is able to decide on one or other class of imprisonment with reference to the character and circumstances of each case. In India the Penal Code recognises only two classes of imprisonment, simple and rigorous, and there are no intermediate grades of classification. One result of this, among others, is that purely political offenders, whom no Court in India has ever sentenced to simple imprisonment, are consigned to identically the same prison conditions as men convicted of murder, rape, dacoity, and theft. This procedure has aggravated much of the present political unrest in India, and unquestionably acts as a violent irritant on Indian public opinion; and expediency (as well as humanity) suggests that there should be no further delay in remedying a very palpable popular grievance.

BAR FETTERS IN JAIL.

This leads me to touch very briefly on jail administration. Here in particular it is a pleasure to acknowledge that humaner methods have made great progress in recent days. I can recall the time when over 8,000 floggings were inflicted in Bengal jails, by way of prison discipline, in one year, and the Inspector-General (happily repudiated by the Lieutenant-Governor) used to encourage us to resort more freely to this form of punishment. That time has long passed away and flogging is now very rarely inflicted in our Indian prisons. But much still remains to humanise our prison administration. For instance, the Andamans Penal Settlement is now an anachronism and should be gradually abolished. It is not possible to exercise any adequate check or control on what is being done there. In India itself there are many practices which must shock a humane disposition. Bar fetters are still commonly used. These are a cruel arrangement under which an iron bar is added to the leg fetters so as to keep the feet at a distance of eighteen inches apart and so paralyse any free movement. I had the satisfaction of directing the disuse of bar fetters in Assam many years ago. Possibly they have since been restored—I know not and I hope not—but they ought to be abolished in very jail in India.

AN HONOURABLE AMBITION.

These suggestions might be continued, but enough has been said to show what ample scope awaits the Indian reformer who sincerely desires to promote the introduction of more human methods into the administration. I would fain wish, and this is my last word, that every responsible official in India, from the Viceroy and the Governor-in-Council down to the youngest Assistant Magistrate, would hold to himself and cherish firmly the honourable ambition of leaving the administration of the country more humane than he found it.

LAXMI BILAS HOCKEY CUP COMPETITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In the Luxmi Bilas Hockey Cup Competition the Lucknow team beat the Orientals by four goals to two on the Customs ground, and on the Rangers' ground the Aligarh beat the Greer Sporting by two goals to one after extra time had been played.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF MUCH MARRIED MAN.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

HARIA NATHIA AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Beaman and MacLeod.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. T. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Broach, who found the first accused Haria guilty of murder and the second accused Desla of abetment of murder, and sentenced the former to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the latter to transportation for life under sections 302 and 109 I. P. C. The accused are Talavias of Bhimpura, a suburb of Amod. The deceased Bhana was also a Talavia and was related to the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased Bhava was an old man of 60 and had four wives in succession but was nevertheless desirous of marrying again. He had considerable property for a Talavia but had no issue. Desla, the second accused coveted the property and in the hope of inheriting it at once conceived the idea of putting Bhava out of the way before he took to himself a wife. He accordingly hired Haria and one Bhaiji, who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, for the job by promising Rs. 100. They were to entice away Bhana on the pretext of finding a wife for him at a distant place and were to murder him on the way. Accordingly, on the evening of the 14th January last Desla called at the houses of Haria and Bhaiji and took them away with him. Some time thereafter Bhana was seen to leave the village in company with Haria and Bhaiji. It appeared that Haria's wife had overheard the conversation between her husband and Desla when the latter came to fetch him, and knowing on what business her husband was going, she grew uneasy, and asked one Shanker to go and bring her husband back. Shanker however did not do so, but some time after communicated to one Badar what he had learnt from the woman. Late at night this Badar informed the Sub-Inspector of Amod that some Talavias of Bhimpura had gone off for the purpose of contracting *natra* and that they were bad characters. The police after due inquiry found out that Bhana was murdered and the accused were arrested. The first accused Haria led the police to the *Dhadhar* river and showed the corpse. There was a big wound on the forehead from which flesh was protruding. The body was identified as that of Bhana.

Haria made two different statements before the committing Magistrate and the Sessions Judge. Before the Magistrate he said that he had gone with the deceased because the latter wanted him to accompany him in search of a wife; that before starting they went to a grog shop and drank liquor; that on arriving at the river the deceased fell down and without ascertaining whether or not the deceased was dead, he dragged him to the *nulla* and threw him into it and returned home. In his statement before the Sessions Court he denied every thing *in toto*, and said that he was in his own house for the whole night and knew nothing of the murder.

THE SESSIONS JUDGE'S VIEWS.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe Haria's statement and convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death; but with regard to the second accused he observed "I would have passed the same sentence on Desla also but for the fact that though in my opinion there can be no reasonable doubt of his guilt the evidence against him is not so absolutely conclusive as to justify an irrevocable sentence. This may not be logic, but it is (I believe) human nature. I sentence him to transportation for life."

Justice Macleod in delivering judgment observed that after considering the evidence and arguments in this case the conviction of the first accused was correct. Haria was present at the time of the murder and his own statement was there to support this circumstance, there being no other evidence on the point. Their Lordships commuted the sentence to that of transportation for life.

As for the second accused their Lordships were not prepared to differ from the Sessions Judge. The sentence was confirmed in his case.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader appeared for the Court.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.

A GOODHEW v. THE KING-EMPEROR (COMPLAINANT MR. E. F. DALDY.)

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The applicant, A. Goodhew was charged with "Wilful disobedience of lawful commands" under section 83, Act I of 1859 or section 225 (B) and (C), Merchant Shipping Act (British) of 1894 and convicted under section 83, Act I of 1859 and sentenced to suffer one day's simple imprisonment and to forfeit two days' pay.

The applicant was engaged as an A. B. under Articles of Agreement entered into between the Master of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's boat, the "S. S. Arcadia" and the crew, inclusive of the applicant on the 24th day of November 1914 at London, whereby the applicant was bound to serve for twelve months from the aforesaid date and that the printed form of the Agreement was the one issued by the Board of Trade (Home) in pursuance of 57 and 58 vict: ch. 60, sections 113 and 114. In the month of January 1915, the S. S. Arcadia arrived in Bombay Harbour after a voyage to Shanghai, and was sold off by the owners to an Indian Merchant; the Master and some of the crew were sent Home, and the Native Lascars to Shanghai by the original owners, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, while the applicant and two or three were left behind. The opponent Mr. E. F. Daldy, the Marine Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company Limited, ordered the applicant to sign a new Agreement on the "S. S. Salsette" and join that boat, which the applicant declined to do as he was not legally bound under any existing Agreement to enter into a new Agreement with the Master of any other ship. Thereupon the opponent prosecuted the applicant before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate in convicting the applicant observed "I think there can be no doubt that the order was a lawful command and that accused disobeyed it. Accused expressly agreed in the articles of agreement that he would be transferred at any time to any other ship."

Justice Macleod:—Is this a revision or Appeal?

Mr. Kolaskar:—I come here in appeal, my Lord.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—This was admitted as a Revisional Application and not as an appeal.

Mr Kolaskar:—I submit that my client is a British subject Section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code provided for that section 143 also helped him.

Mr. Justice Beaman:—Your client has no right of appeal under section 413.

Mr. Kolaskar:—This section is a limited section. There is nowhere laid down that there is no appeal. Under section 408, I have a right of appeal. The scheme of the Criminal Procedure Code is such that the term "First Class Magistrate" includes "Presidency Magistrate" and the case in 9 Bombay Law Reports Page 967 is in point.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—Section 413 does not apply at all, and section 411 makes no special distinction in the case of a European British Subject.

Beaman J:—We treat it as a Criminal Revisional Application.

Mr. Kolaskar, after stating the facts of the case, observed that his client agreed to serve for twelve months under the Master of the "Arcadia" or any other person who would succeed him but not under any other Master. The agreement entered into by my client was an agreement for the foreign going ships. There it was laid down that the agreement must be between the Master and the crew. As far as the agreement of his client went it was with the Master. The Master of the ship and the crew were sent home and his client with two or three other persons have been detained here. If at all his client was only civilly liable. Counsel then referred to several penalty clauses to point out that his client's liability was only of a civil nature.

Macleod J:—Your client is punished under section 83 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Mr. Kolaskar:—Your Lordships will see the transfer could only be made under section 116 of the Merchant Shipping Act. I am governed by s. 114, 115 which relate to foreign-going ships. There is no provision there about transfer. The legislature did not intend the transfer of the crew at the whim of the owners. Since it is not laid down in the Act, the clauses in the agreement are "ultra vires." In s. 125 where the agreement for lascars is made, there is a transfer clause. There are no specific provisions for transfer in other sections. There is only one case decided in 1856, (Fraser v. Hator) which seems to go against me. But that case was decided before this Act was passed. We are asked to sign other sets of agreement, which means we are asked to serve two masters. This cannot be lawful. I further submit the command was not lawful.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that the agreements were signed by the Master and Seamen. The transfer clause was also initialled by the officers of the Board of Trade. The agreement was made under section 113 of the Act and a special provision is made for that under section 114 (3). This was in force for the last 30 years. The men perfectly knew what they were signing. There are similar sections in the English Act. The accused was charged under both English and Indian Acts: and the Magistrate found him guilty under the Indian Act. If there was any doubt in the matter, the case should be remanded for taking further evidence. The case is of great importance to the P. & O. Company. If the accused succeeded, he would be paralysing the business of the Company.

Mr. Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment of the Court observed that the applicant had been convicted under section 83 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. It was contended on his behalf that this application should be heard as a regular appeal but no authority was cited to support the contention. After dealing with the material facts of the case, his Lordship further observed that the conditions laid down in section 83 were sufficiently fulfilled, which warranted the conviction. Their Lordships were satisfied that no injustice had been done to the accused. The application was dismissed.

Mr. Kolaskar with Mr. Nariman appeared for the applicant.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the opponent Company.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN GUJARAT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Referring to your editorial on "Local Self-Government in the Presidency" and the Government Resolution reviewing the reports of the administration of the Local Boards for 1913-14, I may be permitted to say that the attitude of the majority of the Executive officers in Gujarat who are nominated on Municipalities, equally deserves comment. The smaller Municipalities as well as the Local Boards are being treated as if they were a branch of Government departments, and the initiative of non-official members is at a discount.

The Executive officers seek appointments as office-holders; and as nominations on behalf of Government are in the hands of the local officers they are the masters of the situation. For instance there was a non-official President for nearly two decades in the Nadiad Municipality of the Kaira District. About three years ago the then Nadiad Mamlatdar got into the Presidential chair: and even after the recent elections the present Mamlatdar stood up as a candidate for the appointment as against an elected councillor. The Resident First Class Magistrate, Nadiad, has also got into the vice-Presidential chair as against an elected councillor. Again, in the Umreth Municipality the Mamlatdar of Anand recently got into the Presidential chair; and in the appointment of Committees the Municipality has been made to depart from previous practice and the Rules which have the force of law by increasing the number of their constitution. Section 24, clause (2), of the District Municipal Act, allows the President, who is a salaried servant of Government, only a casting vote in case of equality of votes of other councillors. Yet such Presidents leave no independence to non-official councillors and some time ago the length of moving amendments from the chair; thirdly, in spite of the desire of the ratepayers, the opinion of the nominated members, who are generally the creatures of Executive officers, is used to veto the grant of elective franchise to a Municipality. The question is whether it would not be advisable for Government to rule that Executive officers should not compete as against non-official members for the posts of presidents and vice-presidents of Municipalities and of vice-presidents for Local Boards. Unless some such restriction is imposed on Executive officers the non-official element would not be able to develop a spirit of initiative and independence, without which it would be futile to expect co-operation, there being no scope for it. The Local Boards deserve to be particularly disentangled from the apron-strings of Executive officers. Like Municipalities they should have separate offices and establishments; and the public should be made to feel the corporate existence of Local Boards.—Yours, etc.,

X.

April 28.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. B-16

SHELLING BY TELEPHONE.

A DAY WITH THE GERMAN GUNS.

EXPERIENCES OF A JOURNALIST.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. John Reed, the American journalist, gives in the "Daily Mail" details of the control of batteries by telephone. The men he was observing were Bavarians.

"So you have come to see the guns," said the captain of the battery politely, trying to click his heels in the mud. "Well, it's very quiet here, you know. They almost never find us. Last week we lost a gun and twelve men, but that was just a happy accident on the part of the French. Still, you can't tell—a wild shell is liable to blunder down here any time."

He blew his nose in his handkerchief and nodded carelessly to the gunners. "All right," he said. They jumped back and clapped their fingers to their ears. *Crash!* A flat roar, flame and grey haze belched—and the whistling scream of the soaring shell rose and dwindled. Almost immediately an eager voice cried from the bank of the canal behind:—

"*Kolossal!* (Great!) In the trench! Two and three guns a point down, six left, elevation five-sixths!"

The gunners turned little cranks and twisted screws.

In the side of the steep canal bank behind the guns there was a doorway hollowed out which led into a subterranean chamber. On a battered but fine old Flemish oak bedstead covered with straw lay a young man with his knees crossed. An electric light dangled from a peg driven into a dirt wall. He had a telephone receiver strapped to his ears, a novel lay open against his legs, and he was munching a veal sandwich and reading.

"Can't hear you!" he shouted into the mouthpiece on his breast, and then laughed. "Oh! The same to you. I tried to see you on Christmas night. He's gone, eh? Poor fellow!" He listened. "Yes, sir." And then bellowed: "Gun No. 3: half right, three-sixteenths!" A voice outside repeated: "Gun No. 3: half right, three-sixteenths!" The little chamber shook as the two guns and flakes of earth came tumbling down.

"The fellow at the other end of the wire is in the trenches beyond that hill," said the battery captain. "He telephones back here the range, elevation, and trajectory and the effect of the fire. We have been here for two months now, and we have never yet seen the enemy."

TAUBES ALOFT.

"Case firing!" cried the young fellow on the bed; and something in rapid German. The captain explained:—

"You see," he said, "we have just got news that a French battery of big guns is wheeling into position just outside our range to get after us. If we keep on firing they will find us and we'll be wiped out sooner or later. This battery is just cancelled, that's all. Come on outside."

The young man with the novel closed it and yawned, unstrapped the telephone from his ears and chest, and preceded us into the open air.

"Look!" The strumming of motors struck our ears, and to our left about half a mile two silvery monoplanes ran jumping out across the uneven ground like ungainly cranes running to take the air. They rose slowly, laboriously, and then seemed to leap forward up long slanting plane toward the far crest of the hill.

"Cease firing!" The gunners slowly shut their breech-blocks, slammed the steel covers of the caissons and locked them with a key, put their hands in their pockets and strolled off down the road under the railroad culvert, laughing and talking. We followed behind with the young telephonist and the captain of the battery.

"WE CAN'T DO WITHOUT BEER."

We dined in the old kitchen of the farmhouse, a great square room with an enormous curved fireplace and heavy-beamed ceiling black with smoke. In one corner a jagged shell-hole was stuffed with rags and an opening in the north wall like a door had been covered with planks.

"That's what I mean," said the colonel, pointing to it. "About a week ago I was dictating to an orderly when a shell exploded into the room. You can't tell *when* they're liable to come.

The menu consisted of soup from the field-kitchens, canned ox-tails, cheese, bread, white wine, and exhaustless bottles of Munchener.

"We Bavarians can't do without our beer. If the beer failed us a day I think Germany would be beaten," laughed an officer.

Here was a duplicate telephone switchboard, and as we dined and chatted the news came from miles and miles of trenches how the battle was going and was passed on to other headquarters.

Always the telephonist repeated aloud the messages; the colonel didn't seem to pay much attention, but he heard everything, and sometimes broke off in the middle of his gentle talk with a crisp order.

"Shell dropped in B Company trench," sang out the telephone operator; "three men hurt."

"Telephone for the ambulance, Comines," snapped the colonel. "Schurz! tell Schmidt to take six men B Company trench."

Schurz saluted and went out.

"They tell a story" said one of the officers, "about the English soldier in the field hospital. The nurse gave him a bath, and after he was back in bed she said: 'I beg your pardon, but I didn't see your wound. Where were you wounded?' 'Oh, I'm not wounded,' he said. 'It is the captain who is wounded: I'm his orderly.'"

"You people drink like real Bavarians," laughed another. "Schwarz! go get half a dozen bottles."

Just then the door opened and in came a young officer covered with mud.

"I've come to escort these gentlemen into the trench!"

"NO SPIES INSIDE OUR LINES."

We stumbled along the road in the pitch-black night, Dunn and I and the officer, chattering fragmentary French and still more fragmentary German. The rain fell steadily. On our right the stumps of trees broken by shell fire pricked sharply up against the hellish illumination of the rockets. The whistle of bullets over our heads blended into an almost steady sound and lashed tree-trunks like whips. Half a mile ahead on the left three big howitzers smote the air one after another with a deep sound. Footsteps crunched the muddy road.

"*Rechts!*" (To the right!) cried deep voices. We filed singly to the right, flashing our pocket-lamps on the ground. Four muddy giants staggered by with a stretcher on which something moaned. Another followed, and another.

"What is the pass-word?" I asked.

"There is no pass-word," said the lieutenant.

"But spies?"

"There are no spies inside the German lines."

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the Notes of the Day appearing in your issue of April 29 there is a paragraph headed "The King's Bithday," in which you have pointed out what an unfortunate effect the non-celebration this year of the King's birthday will have on the patriotic feelings of the people, as it will deprive them of an unique opportunity of demonstrating their loyalty and paying honor to their King-Emperor. The whole of India feel grateful to you for the timely protest you have raised against the temporary discontinuance of this time-honoured and eagerly looked forward holiday. But the question has got another aspect. The staff of the Post Office who form no small portion of the establishment under the Government attach particular importance to this holiday, not only, because of their loyal feelings, but also because it is one of the few holidays open to them. It is needless to point out that this hard-working body, by the exigencies of its close connection with the public, is denied most of the public holidays. In fact, while other Government departments are very well off in this respect, the Postal employees have to be content with only 10 holidays in the course of the year. You will therefore understand what consternation the announcement in question has caused in the rank and file of Postal employees. This loyal and hard-working body is very much grateful to you for having directed public attention to the matter and it is sincerely hoped that Government will, having regard to public feeling and the welfare of thousands of their own servants, allow the celebration in India this year of this great anniversary.—Yours, etc.,

SERVIO.

Bombay, April 30.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GRAND VIZIER.

"HYPOCRISY OF ENTENTE POWERS."

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The American Associated Press in mail week published the following interview with the Grand Vizier of Turkey, obtained by one of its staff at Constantinople:—

The Grand Vizier, in the first interview he has ever given, says: "We rejected the Triple Entente offer to guarantee Turkey's integrity for thirty years because its acceptance would have been detrimental to Turkey's sovereignty. Turkey's experiences with promises made by the Powers forming the Triple Entente have not been favourable to the promotion of confidence. Turkey knew that entering into relations with England, France, and Russia had been a factor harmful to the country's interest.

"Rusia, moreover, is our hereditary enemy, from whom we could not expect lasting effects of a change of heart. Had the past actions of these Powers been different the page in history which is now being written might read differently. We are tired of the hypocrisy which actuated the Entente Powers when dealing with Turkey, so we did what provocation forced us to do and went to war. Turkey has been made the object of many Entente falsehoods. Now the Allies have claimed that the Government lacked the support of the people. Could we make such a good military showing after the recent wars and other trouble if the Government had not obtained the hearty co-operation of all Ottomans? The fact is that the present war shows that Turkey is even more united than we expected. The assertions that we shall be unable ever to forge the many racial elements into a strong whole have been completely refuted.

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

"That Turkey is capable of developing the highest form of national solidarity is demonstrated by fact. The Turkish people want a chance to work out their destiny. Our start six years ago was good; much has been accomplished already everywhere in material and intellectual progress here. We have initiated many measures for promoting the well-being of Constantinople. To-day we have electric traction, telephones, street lights, good police, clean well-paved streets, public schools, and a university which admits women.

"I realise that there is much to do, but the world should not forget that our means are limited. We are not a barbaric, black, brown or yellow people, but whites with every right of the other white races, a people willing to invest their blood and wealth in an opportunity to 'make good,' as the Americans say. Turkey has been misrepresented hitherto and misunderstood; hence she has lacked the sympathy to which she has been entitled. Hitherto we were a pawn in Europe's politics whose interests were wholly unconsidered. We tired of that, and now we are fighting for a chance for Turkey to exist for the sake of Turkey.

"The claim that Turkey is bound to pass under the sway of Germany is absurd. Have Austria-Hungary and Italy passed under the sway of their powerful ally in alliance?"

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

DISTRESSED STUDENTS' AID COMMITTEE

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

This committee, which was established in 1910 for assisting Indian students who from any cause found themselves in financial difficulties, has been especially active during the past year, writes the "Indiaman." This is largely due to the fact that, besides performing its ordinary work, it has administered a special fund, which was provided by the Secretary of State to meet the difficulties experienced by students and others on account of the war. Many students, who under ordinary circumstances would have experienced no trouble in this respect, have been put to great inconveniences and have been obliged to seek a temporary loan to tide them over a short period. To meet this difficulty the Secretary of State decided to grant a loan and placed a sum of money in the hands of the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee to be administered by them, but as a separate fund. He made a special request that assistance given should not be restricted to the student class, but that other educated Indians should also have the benefit of it.

The ordinary work of the committee is confined to distress among the Indian student class, and before granting loans of money inquiries are made as to the genuineness of the need for help and as to the form that help should take in the true interests of the student. When it finds that remittances have been delayed, it endeavours to get into touch with the student's relatives in India, and meanwhile, where necessary, makes him a small temporary loan. When it is obvious that it is best, in the youth's own interest, that he should return to India, the committee arranges for a cheap passage for him, and, where necessary, advances the amount required to pay for it. The amount lent during the year was £362, and the repayments made by students, either of these loans or of loans previously granted amounted to £162. At the end of the year the assets of the committee were £1,131, including the free grant of £373 which was made in 1912 by the Secretary of State from the proceeds of the sale of seats allotted to the India Office for the Coronation ceremonies. This latter sum has been invested as a reserve in India railway stock. The total assets also include £735 out on loan to students at the end of the year. The liabilities amount to £343, including £335 advanced by the Secretary of State and to be accounted for to him, so that, on the supposition that all the sums advanced to students will be ultimately recovered, the coommittee had on December 31 a surplus of £788 in all, including the free grant already mentioned. Great appreciation of the value of the fund has been shown by many students who, often through no fault of their own, would without it have suffered much distress. The committee regret that the amount received from subscribers during 1914 has only been £102, as against £125 received in 1913, and they trust that all who sympathise with the work will support it by subscriptions or donations, which may either be sent to 21, Cromwell Road, addressed to the chairman, Sir James Wilson, or to the treasurer Miss Beck, or paid into the committee's account at the Union of London and Smith's Bank, 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.

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Continued on 5th Column.

U. S. REPLY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

ON RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

REPARATION FOR INTERRUPTION OF TRADE.

The American reply to the British Notes and Order in Council in reference to the Allies' reprisals against the German blockade were issued by the British Press Bureau on the night of April 5. While the views of the United States Government are candidly set forth, the Note expresses throughout a most friendly spirit, and an evident desire that the harmony that exists between the two nations should not be impaired.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Page, in forwarding the reply to Sir Edward Grey, says he is instructed to repeat to his Majesty's Government an earnest assurance that this statement of the views of the United States Government is made in the most friendly spirit and in accordance with the uniform candour by which the relations of the two Governments in the past have been characterised, and to which in a large measure is due the peace and amity existing without interruption for a century between the two nations.

In its reply the United States Government states that it has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British Notes of March 13 and 15 and the Order in Council of a later date. They contained matters of grave importance to neutral nations, and appeared to menace their rights of trade and intercourse, not only with the belligerents, but with one another. They called for frank comment in order that a misunderstanding might be avoided.

The United States Government deems it its duty, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view of the position with regard to them unmistakable and clear. The Order in Council would constitute, if its provisions were actually carried into effect, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality towards the present enemies of Great Britain, which would be obviously inconsistents with the solemn obligations of the United States Government in present circumstances, and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at nought principles for which she consistently and earnestly contended at other times and circumstances.

INNOCENT CARGOES.

With regard to the notification of a British blockade, Mr. Bryan says.—

A novel and quite unprecedented feature of that blockade, if we are to assume it be properly so defined, is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them, and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion which would attach to them were they bound for the ports of the enemies of Great Britain and to unusual risks and penalties.

It is manifest that such limitations, risks and liabilities placed upon the ships of a neutral Power on the high seas beyond the right to visit and search and the right to prevent the shipment of contraband, are distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of nations, whose ships, trade or commerce are interfered with.

A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens suffers no diminution in times of war except in so far as the practice and consent of civilised nations has limited it by a recognition of certain clearly determined rights, which, it is conceded, may be exercised by the nations which are at war. Such rights have hitherto been held to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of the equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war.

It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's Government will not deny the rule, sanctioned by general practice, that innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerents' territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or of a breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or confiscation.

His Majesty's Government, like the Government of the United States, often and explicity held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the dealings of belligerents with neutrals at sea.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

Mr. Bryan calls attention to the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States in the case of the Peterhof, which arose out of the Civil War and which was sustained in the award of the Arbitration Commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain. From that time to the Declaration of London, 1909, these rights were not seriously questioned by the British Government.

The Government of the United States, of course, is not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing a legal blockade were formulated, but it will hardly be maintained that whatever form of effective blockade be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles which are the essence of the rules of war.

If the course pursued by the present enemies of Great Britain should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and the Government does not for one moment suppose that his Majesty's Government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions, or would cite such illegal acts as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practices on their part in so far as and if they can affect neutral rights. It is thus the Government of the United States interprets the language of the Note of the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Bryan says that the United States Government notes with gratification the wide discretion afforded the Prize Courts in dealing with trade neutrals, and also the declaration of instructions to the Fleet to act with the utmost despatch, and in every case to show such consideration for neutrals as is compatible; and he confidently expects from these the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in practical application those provisions of the Order in Council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade.

Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances of his Majesty's Government, the Government of the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband, or destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected.

The Government of the United States assumes with the greatest confidence that his Majesty's Government will thus adjust their practice to the recognised rules of international law, and infers that the commanders of his Majesty's ships engaged in maintaining the so-called blockade will be instructed to avoid the enforcement of the proposed measures of non-intercourse in such a way as not to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been regarded as inevitable when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded.

Mr. Bryan, in conclusion, says that it is expected that his Majesty's Government, having considered the possibilities of serious interruption of American trade, will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and in the event that they unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation. He reiterates his statement of October 22 that the United States Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which the rights and duties defined by the existing rules of international law be violated, or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the British Government.

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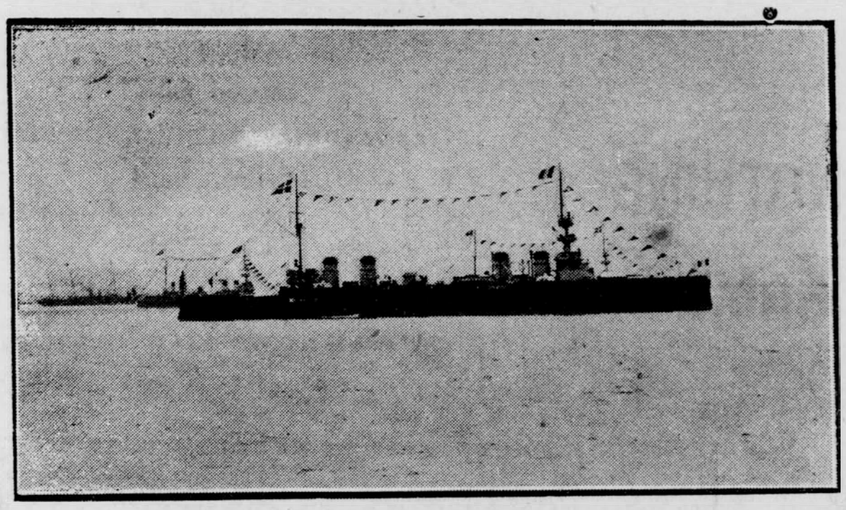

Which has been torpedoed in the Adriatic by an Austrian Submarine.

THE KASSARA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BOTH ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The trial of drivers Morris and Bowhill in connection with the Ghaut accident at Kassara which resulted in a Down Goods train running into a trap siding and falling into the ravine, on the 23rd February last, and in which a European guard was killed and several brakesmen injured, began on the 26th April at Thana in the Court of Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, and continued to the following day. The prosecution was conducted by the Railway prosecutor instructed by the Police Inspector, while driver Morris was defended by Mr. Balfour, barrister-at-law, and driver Bowhill, by Mr. Sethna, pleader. The defence was conducted by Mr. Balfour. At the end of the second day, counsel pointed out that the entire case had broken down on the evidence of the prosecution itself, and requested that no charge be framed, and the accused be discharged. The Magistrate concurred and discharged both the accused.

Four boxes at Drury Lane Theatre for Lady Paget's matinee on April 27, in aid of the American Women's War Hospital, fetched one hundred guineas a-piece, while others were sold for fifty and twenty-five guineas. Stalls at five, three and two guineas are being snapped up, while there is a brisk demand for the cheaper seats.

Miss Nina Lewis has been appointed a nursing sister with effect from the 20th March 1915.

WAR INFLUENCES AT THE VATICAN.

CROWD OF GERMAN "EXCELLENCIES."

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

M. René Bazin published in the "Echo de Paris" in mail week an impression of his visit to Rome, and his audience of the Pope. To stay in Rome and talk with personages of the Catholic world is to be convinced that France has no longer there the magnificent place which she once had, and which, in spite of her faults, she is worthy to have.

Nevertheless France has her good friends in Rome. "We have," he writes' "some powerful friendships among the cardinals resident in Rome, for example, the English Benedictine, so representative of his order and his race, erudite and modest, and so loyal and good-hearted, the Cardinal Casquet." France has also other friends among the prelates, but she has no man charged to watch her affairs, to negotiate, demand, and enjoy the right to be heard, and has not had for eleven years.

"The evil already done, the dangers run and escaped by a miracle, those of tomorrow also are so evident," he declares, "that I wish all the deputies of France could make the journey to Rome; they would see that France, which has so many fighting men, lacks an airman round the dome of St. Peter's, and that the enemy profits by the fact.

"He is here in force, he advances in serried ranks as on the battlefields of Champagne and the North—Austrian Embassy, Prussian Legation, Bavarian Legation. There are I do not know how many Excellencies and under-Excellencies, all gilded, embroidered and plumed, stiff in their straight collars. They come and they come again. A friend who had waited a long time for his audience with the Cardinal Secretary of State told me that he saw four of these diplomats pass at different hours into the same salons. They etertain at dinner, they distribute decorations, they promise them."

The part Austria plays at Rome is that of the most respectable of Churches; Germany which has not felt quite so sure of herself has shown the mailed fist and has energetically denied all the charges brought against her. Happily, nearly at the summit of the hierarchy, there is a Cardinal Secretary of State who has lived long in France and knows what the protestations of Germany are worth. Happily also at the very summit is the Pope Benoit XV.

THE POPE'S WISHES.

"I have had the great honour," writes M. René Bazin, "to be received by the new Pope. Rarely have I seen a look so intelligent, so grave, and with a like intensity of attention. The Pope wishes to know. He wishes to understand completely the causes which are submitted to his judgment, directly by events or by the appeal of men. One feels that his heart is very loyal and that he will not vary either in his given word or in his friendships, nor above all in the most beautiful of all things, that which God has given him and in which He sustains him, the real truth.

"I shall not describe this audience. What I can say is that in the conflict which divides the world, I have found him as farseeing as I had hoped, and that I have not only recognised the desire for peace in this sovereign soul but that which conditions peace and makes it the most perfect: real feeling of justice, pity for suffering, and a perception of right.

"I left truly happy and thanking God for having given one more good Pope to His Church."

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN THE RANKS.

It is stated that in nine weeks over 12,000 soldiers stationed in thirty camps situated all over Scotland have joined the Pocket Testament League, and have thereby promised to read one or more chapters daily of the New Testament presented to them. The movement has not been confined to Scotland, but has been promoted in England and in France. In three months on Salisbury Plain 10,000 soldiers joined the League, and thousands of Testaments have been given to men of the Expeditionary Forces. One of the conditions under which the Testaments are presented is that they must always be carried in the pocket.

INDIA OF TO-DAY.

SOME FOOT-NOTES TO CURRENT EVENTS.

Sir George Birdwood has addressed the following letter to "The Times."

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

I am moved to ask the hospitality of a place in the correspondence columns of *The Times* for the following brief foot-notes on current events, so far as they are connected with India.

"The first—"creta notaudi"—is on the universal observance of "the Day of Intercession" in India; that is, not only by Jews, Christians, and Muslims, who are all "people of The Book"—"The Book in Heaven," conceived by Muslims as the source of the "Old Testament," "The Gospels" of the "New Testament," and "the Koran"—but by the Hindus of all nationalities, castes, and classes, who, having no congregational worship of their own, extemporized processions, wherein they solomnly marched, bearing the Union Jack on high, and singing their own sacred songs attuned to popular English melodies. This is altogether, in my intimate experience, a new departure among Hindus, and of the very happiest auguries; and it is to be traced directly to the sacrosanctity attributed to the present Viceroy, because of his miraculous deliverance from the fiendish attempt on his life in 1911 at Delhi, and indirectly to the beneficent influence of the Salavation Army in accommodating their religious teachings to the blameless customs, and habits, and prejudices of the Hindus, after the manner of the earlier missionaries to the East of the Catholic Roman Church; who, with true spiritual discernment, recognised "the natural Christianity" of the Hindus, "the blameless Æthiops" of Homer, and the full amplitude of the truth of the ascription of Prudentius:

"TU REX EOI SIDERIS!"

The nsxt is the statement made, as out of the mouth of the Sikh, by Rudyard Kipling in his "New Army in Training," to the effect that the Sikhs whose religion is a modification of Hinduism by Islamism, willingly allow of the first place in war being taken by the *jawans* (javani)—i.e., their "young men" ("juvenes," *jeunes*, *junker*, "yunker," &c.)—rather than by the old men of the people and nation of their country. This is wholly contradictory to the traditions and sentiments of the Hindus, who would never—and in my own thought and feeling quite rightly—*never* willingly consent to a son being sent to fight against an enemy until after he had married and become the father of a son: the Hindus believing that if a man dies sonless, his soul and the souls of all his progenitors, perish eternally. If of several wives the primary wife should have no son, and the secondary wife, or any of the secondary wives, has a son, then all his wives are held to be equally "Holy Mothers" through that Saviour Son. This is why Hindu parents, the husband and all his wives (the physiological limit is there) so dote upon their sons, of whichever wife born; and inordinately, if there be only one son of "the holy Family"; "the pupil of the eye," meaning, with them, not the image of any darling little daughter ("pupilla") of the family, but of the well-warded son ("pupillus") or sons! I know nothing of the Sikhs, except out of books, which goes for little; but I find it difficult to understand why they should not be attached by some similar reverences for the safeguarding of their sons—if only as husbands for the rising generation of daughters: and the more difficult inasmuch as a Sikh soldier from the front, while in the Royal Pavilion Hospital at Brighton, recently remarked, as reported in "The Times," to his medical attendant that he "found it unnerving to fire at the German soldiers, they were so young—mere boys." In any case the Hindu rule is based on natural instinct, and sound eugenics, and sure morality, all fortunately fortified by the most binding of religious obligations.

"My final note—"carbone notandi"—is on the question intermittently raised by patriotic women as to their duty in the case of a serious invasion of this country by the Germans. As a reader of Lord Sydenham's contributions to *The Times* I recognise that the question need not trouble them; but the ladies of the *Kshatriyas*, or warrior caste of India, when their husbands and their sons could no longer defend against a barbarous enemy, used all to gather together and build up a vast funeral pile, and mounting it with their daughters and younger sons, set fire to it, and perish in the flames. At the same time all the old gentlemen sallied forth, sword in hand, against the enemy, slaughtering them on the right and the left, until they themselves were slain to a man. This is the religious rite of the *johur*: and it is in the spirit of the Rajput *johur* that the women and old men of the United Kingdom should act if at any time brought face to face with an extremity at once so terrible and so inspiring. There could be nothing of the sin of suicide, as some of us have been suggesting, in so exultant and ennobling a sacrifice to the honour of our country, and the pride and glory of our race. That any of us should hide in coal-cellars or cower in "funk-holes" is unthinkable; and the very suggestion of it is calculated to bring us into contempt throughout the East—where, still, God is all in all, and good and evil are regarded as His right hand and left."

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(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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TRAGEDY OF LOVE AND WAR.

WIFE WHO WOULD NOT LEAVE HER HUSBAND.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Captain Herail, a French cavalry officer, is to be tried by a court-martial sitting at Paris on a charge of murdering his wife.

The couple had been married for several years, and when the officer was obliged to leave for the front, on the outbreak of war, his wife was inconsolable. In November Mme. Herail learnt that her husband's regiment was stationed for the time being at Compiegne. Despite the military regulations to the contrary, Mme. Herail went to Compiegne, intending to spend a day there with her husband and then return to Paris. She refused, however, it is stated, to face a second separation, and, with tears, implored her husband to keep her with him. "I would rather be dead," she told him, "than leave you again."

The presence of Mme. Herail having been notified to the commanding officer, a major was sent to tell Captain Herail that his wife must leave Compiegne at once. The captain told his brother officer that his wife refused to go. The major replied that he would have to report accordingly to his superiors.

The captain, in despair at this conflict between his sense of duty and his love for his wife, rushed back into the room where Mme. Herail was waiting. It is said that he shouted: "Will you go back or not? I ask you once and for all!" The terrified woman did not reply, and she was afterwards found shot through the head.

Captain Herail has since been in a state of nervous prostration at the Val-de-Grace military hospital. Next Saturday he will appear before the second Paris court-martial, when he will be defended by the celebrated barrister, Maitre Henri Robert.

TURKS' WOODEN BULLETS

Writing from Cairo to a friend in London, a trooper from one of the Home counties says: "The battlefield clearly showed that the Germans had 'done it' on the Turks, for large quantities of wooden bullets and cases, in which there had been no powder, were found. The poor devils were led to believe that Egypt was undefended, and that all they had to do was to walk in, take what they wanted, and erect their garden fence. I believe the whole thing was a ruse on the part of the Germans to get as many of our troops in Egypt as possible."

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 24th April was 27,612 cases and 22,253 deaths. The provincial figures were, Bombay 652 deaths, Madras 7, Bengal 18, Behar and Orissa 830, United Provinces 2,860, Punjab, 17,357, Burma 34, Central Provinces 179, and Frontier Provinces 25.

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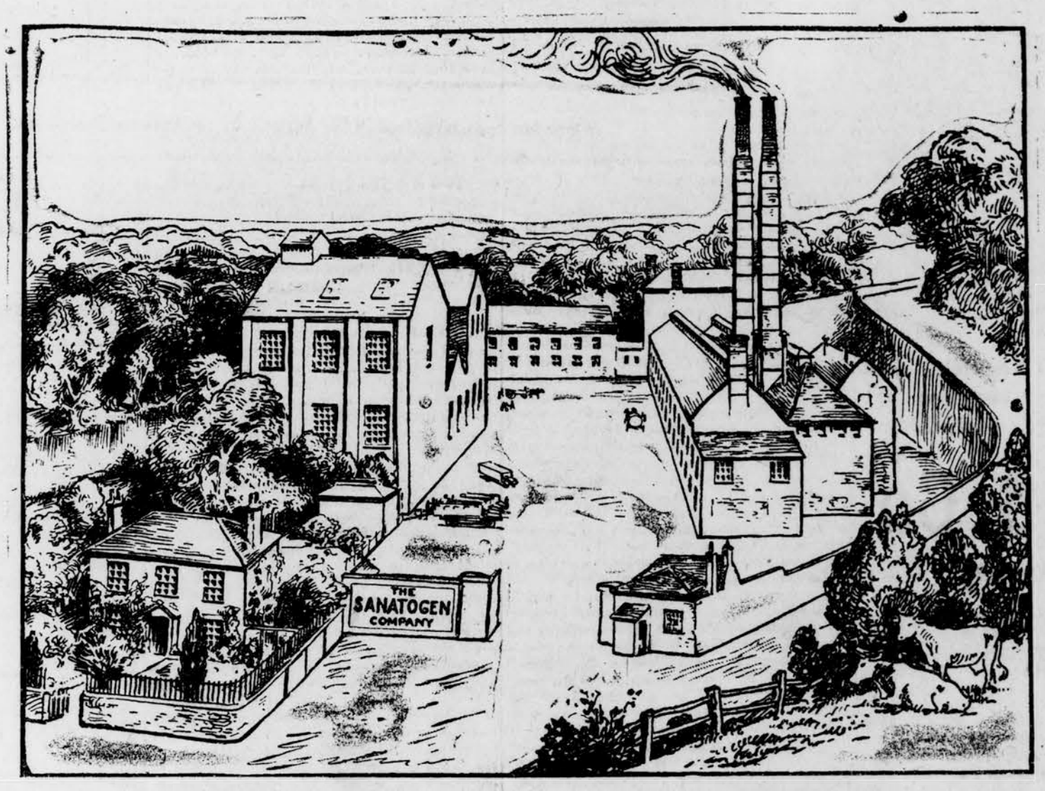

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We state these facts in view of the rumours which have been circulated to the effect that we are no longer able to continue supplying our products, and that their manufacture will accordingly be taken over by other firms!

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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RECOLLECTIONS & REMINISCENCES

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY: THEN AND NOW.

Reference has more than once been made in previous contributions to that great name in Bombay philanthropy, viz., Framji Cowasji. He was not only a genuine philanthropist but a real leader of men and high enterprise. Many were his benevolent activities which have been time out of number referred to by his contemporaries and which have been recognised by the present generation. Among those activities may be mentioned those in regard to the water supply of Bombay during his own lifetime. It was he who first conceived the very practical idea of diverting water from a distant source to where it was most needed. In 1837 it is recorded, that he obtained the freehold lease of what is known as the Pawai Estate. This estate covered a very large area of fertile ground with an ample supply of water. Mr. Framji here carried on a large number of experiments in agriculture and horticulture. He was enabled to gratify this noble pursuit of his because of the abundant supply of water there and in its vicinity. That vicinity, as we all know was later on fully surveyed with the view to having for the city a large reservoir. Vehar, which is only next to Pawai was considered a great catchment area for the water flowing from the surrounding hills. Now it happened that a large tank was built some years ago before by another benevolent Parsi gentleman known as Mr. Cowasji Patell. It was constructed on a very central site in the town, the same where it so long stood till wholly filled in the other day. It was next door to the great charitable institution known as Madhav Bag founded by Messrs. Vurjivandas and Narottamdas, two dutiful and honoured sons of Madhavdas, who was a leader of the Kapole community in his own days. Cowasji Patell Tank Road which should not be confounded with Cowasji Patel Street in the Fort derives its name from this tank. In 1846 this tank which was so largely resorted to by the inhabitants of the locality in which it was situated, was found short of its normal quantity of water and it is related that Framji Cowasji conceived the happy idea of supplying the deficiency by causing water to be poured there from the oart known as Mugbhat He caused three wells to be sunk in that oart and water was supplied to the tank thence by means of steam machinery which cost about Rs. 30,000. Again from Cowasji Patel Tank he introduced by means of aqueduct water in two other tanks at Duncan Road popularly known as "Do Tanki." But he had also undertaken to keep these two tanks supplied with water on certain conditions he made with the Government of the day in reference to the rents and revenues of his Pawai Estate. These facts tell us how a philanthropist of the type of Framji Cowasji felt the hardships of the chronic deficiency of water in crowded parts of the town of Bombay. It was the same spirit of benevolence which led a number of well-to-do and wealthy persons to dig wells and tanks all over the city here and there and everywhere for the free use of the people. In reference to the "Do Tanki" (Two Tanks) it may be here mentioned that it was the gift of a Mahomedan gentleman, one Suslaji Subanji, who constructed them in 1826. Mastan Tank, Nawab's Tank, Sankli Tank and so on, names still extant at once inform us how charitable Hindus and Mahomedans of the first half of the nineteenth century vied with each other to supply this great necessary of life to the masses in the town. The Municipal Executive of our day seem to give the go-by to the history of wells and tanks and brush aside all reasonable suggestions to keep a large number of these, which even to-day supply potable water to the poor instead of indiscriminately causing them to be filled in under the pretext of their breeding anopheles.

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT A RESERVOIR.

But let us now come to the first practical attempts at constructing a large reservoir where water may be collected and eventually supplied by means of gravitation to the city. Colonel Crawford submitted to the Government or the Municipal authorities of the day three projects. The first was for intercepting the water (as related by Mr. Michael in his history of the Bombay Municipal Corporation) "of the stream which formerly took its rise near the village of Vehar, at a point not far from Koorla. Here the water was to be pumped up and brought under pressure into Bombay by iron pipes. The dam was not to be built to retain any large quantity of water, but merely to give sufficient depth to pump from. This supply every year could last so long only as the stream continued to flow or from the setting in of the monsoon up to about December. For the supply of the town during the other months a series of reservoirs were to be formed along the course of the stream above the dam, and as the stream dried up, the water in these reservoirs was to be led down to the lowest one where the pumps were to be placed."

"An alternative scheme suggested by him was to drain the Kurla valley by a system of underground channels to the point where the water was to be pumped up."

"His second project was to erect an engine at a favourable point on a hill in the village of Vehar near Kurla (12th milestone from Bombay) and to convey water to Bombay by pipes. This project was estimated to cost £52,063."

Other projects followed. One from Colonel De Lisle and another from Mr. Conybeare who was engineer to the Board of Conservancy in 1851. Both were disapproved of by the Government. At last in 1855, Mr. Conybeare submitted another alternative report which was finally adopted and it was on the basis of that report that the present Vehar Lake was constructed.

THE FIRST WATER FROM VEHAR.

Many were the vicissitudes that occurred before the completion of the works, but after all the people of Bombay were gratified when they first got their water at their own doors from Vehar in 1864. There was universal joy on the occasion and everybody hopefully looked forward to an era of a constant and adequate supply and to the diminution of cholera. But it must be observed here that in the fifties the scarcity of water was a crying evil and the writer himself can bear his personal testimony as to the scenes he viewed with his own eyes which happened in the Fort where he lived every summer all throughout this period. It should be remembered that such scenes were not only common to the Fort. They were experienced by many—an old resident still living,—septuagenerians, octogenerians and nonogenerians. But what are we to say to almost identical scenes which meet us even to-day fully half a century after the introduction of Vehar water and nearly a quarter of a century after that of Tansa. In the fifties the population was no more than between five and six lakhs. At the date of the introduction of Vehar water in the early sixties the population had swelled to eight lakhs and over, principally owing to the large influx of traders in cotton during the course of the American Civil War and to the fever of speculation which raged so furiously during the two years ending 31st March, 1865. The population to-day is ten lakhs, but practically 25 per cent. more than what it was in 1864. But the quantity of water supplied has been immensely increased, say more than double, by auxiliary Tulsi and the great Tansa. Under the circumstances, is it not reasonable to enquire why in the face of such statistical facts the poorest masses should, on the breakdown of our supply for even six hours and more, present scenes at the public taps and elsewhere not unlike those of the days when the water deficiency was chronic. More. We have two balancing reservoirs, one at Bhandarwada and one at Malabar Hill. It seems there is a large draught by the 80 cotton factories now in our midst, besides flour and other minor establishments. Again, there is a huge floating population in the docks and in the harbour. Look at the number of steam vessels and native crafts annually arriving and departing from our shores. Lastly, there is the enormous consumption of water by those modern glorified caravanserais euphemistically called hotels. Just consider the influx of passengers from all the four quarthers of the globe between October and March. We may add the existence of two big railways with their termini and the quantity of water which their workshops and locomotives consume from day to-day. These causes may be reasonably pleaded against the parrot-cry of those who are perpetually raising their lamentations in and out of the Corporation.

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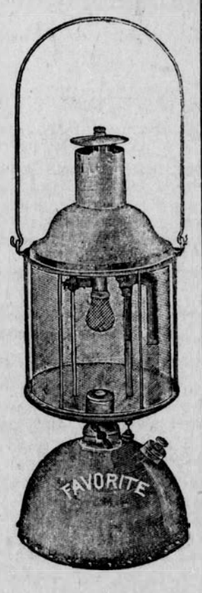

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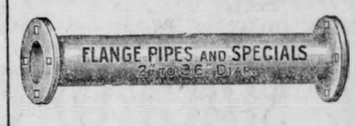

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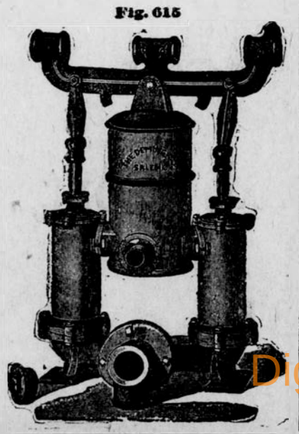

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Printed and published by A. P. BRWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.